The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. 1 NO. 231 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29. 1913. ONE ANNA

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connec ting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Nov.	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	Medina.......	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE. "A" rate	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	,, 627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	5500	20th. Nov.	30th. Nov.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	30th. Nov.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	14th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
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BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING,

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan......	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb......	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	99)	......	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED..............£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.............£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices. Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA,	2184,	Mon. 1st Dec.	11 a.m.	†J. D. & C. M.
KOLA	1205	Th. 4th Dec.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA	2185,	Fri. 5th Dec.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2998 tons, on Tuesday, 2nd December, calling at Verawal Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Charbar, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 25th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 8th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	22nd ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th November, 1913.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Eliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer point)
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.,

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... ... ,, 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

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FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

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INDIAN BRANCH:—
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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

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Outhorised Capital	...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	..	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

- Expert actuarial advice.
- Rates low consistent with safety.
- Policies simple in form.
- Claims paid promptly.
- Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paving handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight

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THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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***Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

REFINEMENT IN JEWELRY.

It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to-date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewellery than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a delight in the work of the jewellers' art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament, however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as fututure exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

The ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given this season are the

JEWELLED PENDANT
JEWELLED NECKSLIDE
AND THE
JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

We are offering this season the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold, the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems, and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Jewellers & Watchmakers, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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Apply to
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Office: – **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,**
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Phone: 2352, Telegrams: "Baltic." 227

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

A FIRST CLASS TAILOR is required for "N" Battery R.H.A., Trimulgherry; must be a good cutter and fitter.

Apply by letter with copy of references to THE OFFICER COMMANDING "N" Battery R.H.A., Trimulgherry.

BURMA RAILWAYS.—WANTED an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, on Rs. 350—450, for the Electrical Block-Signalling Branch. Must have had a good theoretical training and subsequent experience of not less than six years on a railway in the installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus for train signalling and safety appliances connected therewith. Age not to exceed thirty-five and one with experience on an English Railway preferred. Will be required to take immediate charge of entire equipment now in use, including Block and Telegraph Instruments and Telephones. Knowledge of Telegraphy, though not essential, is desirable.

Applications with copies of papers to be addressed to THE AGENT, Burma Railways, Rangoon.

F. L. BIGG-WITHER,
Offg. Traffic Manger.

Traffic Manger's Office,
Traffic Manager's Office,

REQUIRED a Private Secretary of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December, by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a nurse. Apply personally to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, The Memon General Hospital, Jakiriamaszid Street, Pydhoni. 0882.

WANTED A DISTRICT Engineer for the Midnapore District Board; monthly salary Rs. 100 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500.

Applications must have qualifications stated in Government Notifications No. 3334 L. S. G. dated the 20th of December 1901, Rule 2, as amended by Government Notifications Nos. 644 T. L. S. G. and 1781 L. S. G. dated the 4-7-11 and 12-12-12 respectively vide p. 277 of Collier's Local Self Government Hand Book, 5th edition, and the two amending Notifications cited above. Applications with certificates and recommendations should be sent by registered post to the Chairman, District Board, Midnapore, so as to reach him by the 30th of the current month.

F. B. BRADLEY-BIRT,
Chairman.
District Board, Midnapore.

Midnapore, 9th November 1913.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy
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Agricultural
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Applied Art
Business Training.
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.

**International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 12.
Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.**

WANTED.

WANTED—A second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with knowledge of English.—Apply sharp personally to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol State, 465, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to THE AGENT, The Rajanagar Spg., Wg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

WANTED good GOANESE COOK for Officers' Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials.

MESS PRESIDENT,
1st Oxf. and Bucks Lt. Infty.,
Ahmednagar.

WANTED for service on I.M.S. Mozaffer, Persian Gulf, MARINE ENGINEER with B. T. Certificate. Salary Rs. 200 per month. One year's contract and Second Class Passage to Mahomerah.—Apply to KENNETH MACIVER,
Ewart Latham and Co., Bombay.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane Calcuta. 0639

WANTED STUDENTS—For Shorthand (Pitman's Centenary Edition) Typewriting, Book-keeping and Higher Accountancy, taught AT REDUCED RATES. Special accommodation for LADIES. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 71, Hornby Road. 0885

WANTED immediately a really first class Boys High School, Poona.

(1) A competent Mathematics Teacher (Graduate.)

(2) A Graduate strong in English.

Apply stating teams to HON. SECRETARY.

WANTED immediate a really first class practical dressmaker with European references and training for an English firm, good salary and prospects to a reliable lady. —Apply with copies of testimonials salary required, age, photo, and all particular to H. HOLMES, Edward House Karachi.

WANTED immediately a NURSERY GOVERNESS, pure European, for a boy of six years. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem and all found. Good references essential. Address.

MRS. BEYTS,
Care of Cantonment Magistrate,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE:

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One "NEW PICK" car, only slightly used, 14-16 H. P. Open Phaeton body, white colour. Apply UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., Hummum Street, Fort. 0806

FOR SALE—Pedigree Smooth Fox Terrier Puppies by "Hardwick Nicholas" ex "Nitrans Fortune Teller.

For particulars apply MOORE. Hotel Concordia, Bareilly.

FOR SALE—A very TAME PANTHER, four months old—secured as a whelp, a couple days old, plays with children and days and answers to name of Jack. Selling as the owner has to go out touring. Apply Mrs. D., Kolaba, District, Pen. 0894

FOR SALE—PANTHER CUB, very beautiful-strong, quiet and domicile 3¼ feet length in size fit for keeping or to teach in any way. Apply to CONTRACTOR MARUTI DHONDU. Garlic Co's Chawl Sat Rasta, Jacob's Circle. 0887

FOR SALE. B. W. G. aged, 15.2 Good Saddle horse showy and absolutely reliable. Regularly hunted this year. P. and K. hounds, would easily break to harness. Believed sound. Price Rs. 400 or near offer. Apply, SCOTT & CO. 0890

FOR SALE—A BRAKE, by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, in perfect condition with set of English Harness.

Turnout complete Rs. 1,800.

For further particulars apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, Brake Fund, 12th Cavalry, Lucknow.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OWNER GOING HOME a Broadwood Grand Piano. Specially made for India. A beautiful instrument. New in 1910. Cost, landed in Simla Rs. 1,750. To be sold for Rs. 950—Apply to Major General A. H. GORDON, Victoria Cottage Simla.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—PREMIER MOTOR CYCLE 3¾ H. P., twin cylinder purchased new in April 1913, for Rs. 1,200 including speedometer and lamp, etc., excellent working order; long wheel base, very smooth running and silent machine. Suitable for either side-car or solo work. Has not been much used. Sold as owner is purchasing car. Price Rs. 950 or near offer—Apply W. N. SHILSTONE, Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore.

FOR SALE.

HALF Kangaroo, half Greyhound puppies. Born November 4th. Parents excellent tacklers, fast and acclimatized. Dogs Rs. 75; Bitches Rs. 60.

.404 Mauser H. V. Magazine Rifle, as new, canvas case, etc. 60 rounds of ammunition Rs. 240.

Apply R. L. LEMON, 30th Punjabis, Jhansi.

POLO PONIES:—1. WITCHCRAFT, B. E. M. 6 yrs. I. P. A. C., up to 15 stone, Rs. 1,600.

2. PIMPINIO, Br. W. M. 10 yrs., up to 14 stone, Rs. 1,200.

3. SUARES, Ch. A. G. 7 yrs. I.P.A.C., Rs. 750.

4. HENLYS, B. A. G. 7 yrs. I.P.A.C., Rs. 1,000.

5. BULWANT, Ch. A. G., a., I.P.A.C., Rs. 1,000.

6. HAMMOND, G. A. G. 9 yrs. C.T.C. 14-0, Rs. 1,200.

7. GIPSY MAID, Blk. W.M., a., I.P.A.C., up to weight, Rs. 500.

All the above have played in tournaments and are believed sound except No. 7 who has been fired.

3, 4, 5, are light weight ponies.

6 winner of Gymkhana Races, other performances see calender. Handy polo pony.

7. Handy polo pony and showy trapper. Apply R. H. A., Secunderabad.

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bathrooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in private family in Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office. Large and breezy rooms. Excellent table. All home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BOARD RESIDENCE Superior accommodation offered married couple with private family. Terms 300 per mensem. Locality Wodehouse Road. Box 132 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0792

TO BE LET well ventilated breezy six and four room FLATS of TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, near Grant Road Station and three tram lines. 0860

TO BE LET BUNGALOW, on top of Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

TO BE LET shop with UPPER STOREY at Shaik Memon Street oposite Juma Masjid now in occupation of Messrs. Edulji Brothers, Chemists and Druggists. For particulars apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, Fort. 0794

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba Guncarriage Street, newly painted aviy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289 Hornby Road. 0886

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of Stone House in Middle Colaba. Large Drawing and Dining Room, four Bedrooms, Stables and sufficient servants' quarters. Admirably quiet situation, right open to the Harbour. Perfectly healthy place. Sanitary arrangements and Electric Installation. Can be seen during business hours. For rent, etc. Apply J. R. S. KHARAS, Middle Colaba. 0861

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO LET A FEW FLATS.—Don't miss this golden opportunity. Concession of one month's rent to those engaging flats in Kamal Mansions and Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, on or before 15th December. No agreement for fixed period demanded, Kamal Mansion fitted with Electric Lights and modern sanitary arrangements. Both the buildings command a magnificent view of the sea. One of the coolest and healthiest places in Bombay, Kamal Mansion rent now reduced considerably. Present rent Kamal Mansions from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90, and of Grants Buildings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Apply to Manager P. B. SIRCAR, Esq., Kamal Mansion, Third Entrance, Top Floor. 0700

MATHERAN for December and Xmas. FURNISHED BLOCKS, COTTAGES and BUNGALOWS, 2 to 4 Bed Rooms, mosaic or tiled flooring and tiled roof for poor and middle class Europeans and other gentry, are now available for December, and Xmas season. Situatino in cool, quiet and healthy locality. Monthly rents from Rs. 50/ for longer periods greater reduction. Apply sharp to Mr. M. Burke, Engineer, Matheran Railway Neral. 0893

FOR SALE. Gr. A. G. HAMMOND, 9 years, C. T. C. 14-0. Exceptionally fast and handy polo pony, played in Tournaments. Winner of Gymkhana Races. For other performances see Calendar, believed sound. Rs. 1,000.

Bl. W. M. GIPSY MAID, aged. I. P. A. C. Fast and handy polo pony, up to weight. Good looking, a very showy trapper. Rs. 500.

Apply T. H. CARLISLE, R.H.A., Trimulgeperry.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED office of the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, is REMOVED from this day, from No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort to No. 4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

KARMALLY BROTHERS,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th November, 1913.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPT. G. SOMERS LEWIS 37TH DOGRAS.

ALL persons having any claims against the above officer are requested to forward the same to Undersigned within one month from this date. After that date no further claims will be admitted.

R. G. MACPHERSON, Major,
37th Dogras,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Jhelum, Punjab, 24th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

WITH the sanction of Government contained in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 3395, dated 19th November, 1913, about ten candidates will be admitted to the course leading to the degree of B. E. (Mechanical). If they are admitted to the course, such students will, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear for the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil), or for the Examination for the degree of B. E. (Civil).

The qualifications required by the University are the same as those for the Civil Engineering Course.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned.

No application received after December 12th, 1913, will be considered.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 22nd, November, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st DECEMBER 1913, the timings of passenger trains only between Bhusaval and Nagpur, Itarsi and Bhopal, Bombay and Poona, Poona and Sholapur and of the goods trains carrying 3rd class passengers between Jhansi and Cawnpore E. I. Railway, will be altered.

The timings of Mail trains will not be altered except in the case of the 10 Up Madras Mail which will leave Dhond at 21-20 instead of 21-30 and arrive at Bombay at 6-0 as at present.

For details see Sheet Time Tables which will be exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from the Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1913. 262

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

TEMPORARY ALTERATION OF TIME TABLES.

With effect from 1st DECEMBER, 1913, and until further NOTICE, the timings of the following Up Through trains will be slightly revised:—

	Present arrival at (Colaba.) Bombay.	Proposed arrival at (Colaba.) Bombay.
Through Passenger	6 0	6 10
Kathiawar Express	6 45	6 55
Gujarat Mail	7 30	7 45
Northern Express	8 30	8 50

The timings of some of the Up and Down morning local trains between 5-40 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. on week days and Sundays will also be slightly revised. Detailed particulars of these timings can be ascertained from Notices exhibited at Local stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1014 of 1911.

1. Salebhai Mahomedally.
2. Asmaboo wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Mamajiwalla both of Surat Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Begampura. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Mamajiwalla of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Grant Road without the Fort, of Bombay and others. .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Arbitrator appointed in the above suit Messrs. Baguley and Tooth Advocates and Solicitors at Bangkok will under instructions from the Receivers appointed in the above suit sell at Bangkok Siam at their office by public auction on the 20th day of December, 1913, at 2 p.m., the business of the firm of the deceased Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwalla carried on at Bangkok in the name of A. A. Mamajiwalla as a going concern together with all stock-in-trade, outstandings good-will etc. (including the firm name). A statement showing the particulars of the said stock-in-trade and outstandings can be inspected by intending purchasers at the office of the Receivers attorneys Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at 23 Church Gate Street Fort in Bombay at any time during office hours before the day of the sale and at Bangkok in the office of the Receivers attorneys there Messrs. Bagulley and Tooth at office hours before the date of the sale. Private offers for the sale of the above concern will be received by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at 23 Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay at any time before the date of sale by auction.

MULLA & MULLA.
717 Receivers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Tithwa Dispensary. Pay Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 40, in five years with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to H. H. THE RAJ SAHEB of Wankaner at Wankaner, Kathiawar. 0889

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company, that was proposed to be held on Wednesday, the 26th November, 1913, will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913, at the Company's Registered Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5 p.m.

For Marsland Price and Co.,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up till noon, 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1913, for constructing Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Probable value of works to be done about Rs. 3,50,000.

Plans and Specifications for the works may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the Office of the Undersigned, when blank forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

Earnest money to accompany the Tender, Rs. 3,000, to be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the Tender.

The acceptance of Tender will rest with Government, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all Tenders received.

G. WITTET,
Consulting Architect to Government,
Consulting Architect's Office,
Public Works Department,
Bombay.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY. LD.

(In LIQUIDATION.)

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following articles and goods belonging to the Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Ld. (In Liquidation).

One Road Locomotive by Messrs. John Fowler and Co. Ld. Eight Goods Wagons.

Two Passenger Coaches by Messrs. Dykes and Co., of Calcutta.

One Lot Spare Parts consisting of Piston Rings, Boiler Tubes, Bolts, Fire Bars, Boiler Pump, etc.

Sundry Articles consisting of Engine Lanterns, Oil Cans, Funnels, Cast and Scrap Iron, Spanners, etc.

The Tenders might be for all the articles and goods or for any one or more of the items separately.

The above are lying in the compound of the Western India Manufacturing Co. Ld., Kalichoki Road, and may be inspected there.

The Tenders must reach the undersigned before 4 p.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1913.

The undersigned do not undertake to accept the highest or any other tender.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY.
Associated Accountants, (London.)
Liquidators.

Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 28th November, 1913. 0891

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Gangadhar Wasudeo Kanitkar has for himself and on behalf of the other coparceners of the family of Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Bapuji Kanitkar has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claims, against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, sale, inheritance, residence, mortgage, lien, use, lease, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 24, Esplanade Road, and to the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the above mentioned period without any regard to such claims, if any, which would be considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pensiontax tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three and two-ninths square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 512, 513, and 514, and New No. A/2517 and New Survey No. 2A/7404 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1629, Street No. 7, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by private passage on the West by the property of Ganpatrao Pundlic Dhumatkar and Vasantrao Pundlic Dhumatkar, on the North by the property of Anant Shivaji Desai and on the South by the property of Professor Kashinath v. Chhatre.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1913.

HIRALAL, & Co.,
0870 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS.

BELONGING TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR OF ALWAR.

15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colonial Napier.

IGNITION—Dual.
Body—Touring body. Detachable back seats. Square Dicky seats. Cape-cart hood. Windscreen, Horn, Speedometer.
Wheels—Rudge-Whitworth detachable, one spare with tyres. Was imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 11,378,1-0.
Price now Rs. 8,000-0-0.

8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood, Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheel and one spare wheel.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 4,123-3-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.

8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood, Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheels and one stepney.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 4,413-15-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.

Commercial Car Ltd.

Double story Motor Bus. Type W. P. No. W. 334, 4 Cylinder. Dual Ignition. Artillery wheels. Double tyres. Chain driven.
Three speeds forward and reverse.
Spare tools. Head and Side Lamps.
To seat 38.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 15,906-2-0.
Price now Rs. 13,000.

For further particulars apply to the CONTROLLER HOUSEHOLD to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

NOTICES:

NEW DELHI.

PLOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Sabzimundi and adjoining two Railway Stations. Admirably suited for the erection of either Dwelling Houses or Business Premises, Godowns, etc. A safe and profitable investment for large or small capitalists.

Write to the owner,

RAO RAJA LAL,
Union Bank of India, Ld.,
Delhi.

WOMEN'S MEETING ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION,

A PUBLIC MEETING of the women of Bombay, representing the various sections of the community, will take place in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express their deep sympathy with the Indian women in South Africa in their sufferings and to enter a strong protest against the treatment that is being meted out to them by the Government of the Union of South Africa. All women are cordially invited to attend.

Yours faithfully,
SERENE M. CURSETJEE,
JAIJEE J. PETIT,
Secretaries, Provisional Committee.

NOTICE.

A COURSE of Post-Graduate Instruction in Bacteriology and Contagious Diseases of animals for Veterinary Graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College will be held during the months of February and March 1914. Those desiring to attend should send their names to the undersigned before 1st January next.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay, Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay 21st November 1913. 0845

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

APPRENTICE MECHANICS FOR THE LILLOOAH WORKSHOPS.

WANTED well educated European, East Indian and India lads not less than fifteen years of age, and of good physique, for employment as apprentice Mechanics in the East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Lillooah.

2 Selection will be by examination only to be held on January 19th, 20th and 21st, 1914.

3. Applications for permission to appear at this examination (which should be sent to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent at Lillooah not to the Agent), from Europeans and East Indians who have passed the Cambridge Local or Middle Scholl Examinations, and from Indians who have passed the Entrance Examination will receive preferential consideration.

4. Passes over the E. I. Railway to Lillooah and back will be granted to approved candidates for examination.

5. For further particulars regarding examination, term of apprenticeship, allowances to be drawn by apprentice mechanics, etc., address

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON SUPDT.,
East Indian Railway,
Lillooah.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 21st November, 1913.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS, 1913.

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

1.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December 1913, both days inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—

For any distance over 100 miles over the B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.
For distance of 100 miles and less over the B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fare as for 101 miles.

The Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January 1914.

II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations *north* of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route *via* Ahmedabad or *via* Rutlam, Chitorgarh and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond to stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway, &c., may return *via* Agra or *via* Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel *via* Delhi or *via* Agra or *via* Muttra Junction on the return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel *via* Ahmedabad or *via* Rutlam and Baroda, on the return journey.

(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, or Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) can return by the G. I. P. Railway *via* Itarsi or *vice versa*.

III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.

IV.—The concession return tickets will not be accepted to secure reserved accommodation.

V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.

VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.

VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession.

IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st November, 1913. 250

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NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration (with the will and codicil annexed) of the property and credits of Khushal Maneckchand late of Porbunder Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant retired cotton broker ....Deceased.

Harilal Kallianrai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Grant Road outside the Fort and Pleader the duly constituted attorney of Kallianrai Chhabildas, Gordhandas Parmanand and Doongersi Hirachand the executors named in the will of the said deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with the will and Codicial anexed).

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign .

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of Nov, 1913.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners Attorneys.

0895

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama the Special Commissioner appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 436 of 1907 (wherein Dayanath Krishnath Khote and others are plaintiffs and Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and Ors. are defendants) has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in or over the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, conveyance inheritance, possession, trust, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 7, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Kandewadi Private Lane without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 462 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61 New No. 566 Old Survey No. 495 and New Survey No. 7560 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D, Ward No. 792 and Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by the Kandewadi Private Lane on the West by the Mooghbhat Lane, on the North by the property of Shamrao Narayen Laud and on the South by the property of Ramrao Bhaironath Dalvi.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1913.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA ST., NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of th estate and effects of Kikabhai Rajabally Nagree, an Insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of the first mortgagee, Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanjee Santok and the second mortgagee, Mr. Noorbhai Esmailjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land together with its messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Khoja Street, Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 285 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 434, 434, 2921, New No. 7705, Old Survey Nos. 869, 870, 871, and New Survey No. 4327 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" ward No. 7306 and Street Nos. 234, 236 238 and 240, and bounded on the East by the Khoja Street on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Haroon Sulleman and on the South by the property of Borah Mahomed Allibhai.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim, Kolah and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GREAT QUANTITIES OF ALMONDS, PISTA, GRAPES, KISMIS, BOKHARI PLUMS, FIGS, BETEL-NUTS, KAMARKAKDI, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Veljee Narpal and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 30th instant at 2 p.m., (S. T.), in the Godown of Mr. Vussonjee Veljee, at the end of Moodi Bazar, the following:—

Almonds, pista, Charoli, grapes, kismis, bokhari plums, figs, betel-nuts, kamarkakdi, etc.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO. (Continued.)

of Piece-goods (grey, white, woollen and coloured), and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, almiras, cupboards, writing tables, dressing cheval glass, phonographs with records, bookstands, teapoys, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—Tables, chairs, card tables, hatstands, folding chairs, teapoys, dressing tables, carved bookstands, revolving office chair, revolving bookstand, carved screen, washhand table, picture, durrie carpets, kampkit, glass book case, glass and crockery ware, iron cots, photographic camera and accessories, bicycles, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 Cases "Crown Brand" rubber tyre (English make).

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoolla Mulla Abdulally.

1 Vertical Ram pump 3in. by 3in.
1 6 H. P. Single Cylinder 2 seated De Dion Motor Car secondhand No. 1728.
1 8 to 10 H. P. De Dion Motor Car No. 527.

The property of a Hindu gentleman.

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Horse.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Sobhagchand Naginchand, Insolvent.

1 Rubber-tyred "C" spring zulu victoria.
1 Pneumatic-tyred victoria.
1 Grey Arab horse.
1 Bay Arab horse.

Re:—Tricumdas Premjee Insolvent.

1 Rubber-tyred steel wheeled landeau.
1 Grey Arab horse.

Re:—Bhanji Versey, Insolvent:—

1 Mare.

Re:—Vithaldas Dharmsey and another traded as G. Mehta and Co., Insolvents:—

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND MARATHI BOOKS OF Messrs. BABAJI SAKHARAM AND CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co. Insolvents, dealers in photo goods, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo St. Fort, on MONDAY the 1st December, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S. T.).

All the Marathi books English and Marathi School Dictionaries published by the above firm.

And also the goodwill of the said firm of Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co.

Particulars and conditions of goodwill and samples of books, can be seen at the office of the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR NEAR KOORLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Insolvents, Mahomed Ahmed Khatri, Esmail Ahmed Khatri, and Joosub Ahmed Khatri, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land.

Lot. No. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of land, situate at Chimboor, in Koorla District, Taluka Thana, admeasuring about 2 acres and 25½ goonthas and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the land of Chunilal Bhogilal and Kanilal Hiralal, on the West by the bungalow of Sitaram Morarrao, on the South by the pasture and beyond it by the Oart of Khursetjee Rustomjee, on the North by the Government way to go from Koorla to Trombay, and bearing Collector's Nos. as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot. Nos.	Falin No.	Area Acre. Goonthas.	Assessment
215	1	0	0-17½	Rs. 1-8-0
216	1	0	0-18	,, 2-13-6
,,	2	0	0-33¼	,, 2-0-0
,,	1	0	1-1¾	,, 9-2-6
				Rs. 15-8-0

Lot. No. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of Land, situate in Koorla District in Thana Zilla, admeasuring about 2 acres and 5¼ Goonthas, bearing Survey No. 230, and 239 and Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14 and the Assessment whereof is Rs. 5-6-0 and bounded on the North by the Government passage, on the South by the way to go to Chimboor from Koorla, on the East partly by the land of Gangaram Sakharam and partly by the land of Soonder Narayen and on the West by the land belonging to Bai Pootlibai Sitaram Morarjee.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., attorneys to the said Official Assignee at their Office in Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ERLA PARLA NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 6th December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant piece of land.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Khote Land situate at Erla Parla, near Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in Thana Zilla, containing by admeasurement 3487 1/10 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 201 Pot No. 8, Survey No. 213, Pot Nos. 33, 24, 25, 26, 27, and bounded on the north by the property of Bai Cooverbai, on the East by the Marzanabad Road, on the South by the vendor's ground and on the West by the other land of vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th November, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF A SMALL HOUSE AND A HUT, AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Mrs. Anna Margeritta Murzello. Administratrix to the Estate of the late Mr. Caitan F. Mendonca, deceased sell by Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

A small house and a hut, bearing Municipal Collector's Nos. 798 and 799. Ward G., and Ward No. 4438, situate at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, in the Island of Bombay, and standing on a piece of ground admeasuring about 185 square yards.

Further particulars and conditions, of sale may be obtained of the Undersigned.

N. B.—The property will be sold amongst the family members of the said Mr. C. F. Mendonca, and only such members will be permitted to bid at the sale.

SALE OF DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL CHINESE PORCELAIN; OLD CHINA AND CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORK OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 3rd of December 1913, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.) an assortment of Chinese porcelain vases; bowls, plates, wall plates, jars, garden seats and many other decorative pieces.

Also a collection of old China consisting of three and five coloured pieces; Blue and white bowls and plates; self glazed and coloured vases, beakers Incense burners, jars, plates, teapots of old periods.

Besides a lot of artistically carved jade pieces; jade bangles; cups; a pair of valuable green jade bowls; carved ivory figures, costly crystal articles, and similar other works of art and curios bronzeware, marble vases and figures.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, FURNITURE, ELECTRIC DYNAMOS AND OTHER GOODS AND ARTICLES BELONGING TO THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH, AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for Mr. Mulji Shivji the Mortgagee in possession and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagor Messrs. Nanabhai Govind Chitre, and in pursuance to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee in the indenture of Mortgage dated 28th November, 1912, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of December, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises as above at Sandhurst Road, the goods belonging to the Coronation Cinematograph and owned by the said Mortgagor and consisting of films of Zigomar, Foolshead, and of other popular subjects, one Pathe Freres Imperial Cinema Machine complete, one Dynamo and Motor with Voltmeter, Ampere Meter and Register, Electric fans, lights, chairs, sofas and fittings and other moveable articles, etc.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th November, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGFNTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 30th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 30th November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ladhabhai Buildings" on New Queen's Road near the Charni Road Railway station and opposite the Chowpati Railway crossing very handsome teak and blackwood French polished plain and carved household furniture such as sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, rich table ornaments and pictures, iron and wooden bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers Persian and Indian carpets, Violins, Banjos, etc.

The property of a gentleman left Bombay and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. BALKRISHNA MAHADEO WAREKAR and SHIVRAM DAJI SURVE the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Panduran Bhiwaji Tawsalker Ramchandra Bhiwaji Tawsalker, Ganpat Bhiwaji Tawsalker, Yeshwant Ramchandra Tawsalker the legal heirs and representatives of the late Bhiwaji Bhawao Tawsalker the mortgagor and by virtue of the power of sale reserved into the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd August 1911, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 30th day of November, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), put up the undermentioned property for sale by public auction on the site of the said premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and a shed stand thereon situate lying and being at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort and in the Registration

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & Co., (Contd.)

Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 481 3/9 square yards or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 461 and 634, New Nos. 5/4254 and 4565, Old Survey No. 308 and New Survey No. 6/1468 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 3185 (7A) and Street No. 649 F. F. and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Property of Tukaram Mahadeo Warekar and the said Balkrishna Mahadeo Warekar on the West by the property of Parwatibai wife of Dewji Bhicaji Peweker and Shantaram Mahadeo on the North by the property of Ramji Anaji Ghudeker and on the south by the Kumbharwada Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nadershaw and Darasha the mortgagees attorneys in their office at No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned in their auction room, at Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th November, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following Buildings.

Building Street Nos. 484, 486, 493, 494, 501, 500, 498, 496, 497, 478, 479, 477 467, 462, 461, 471, 472, 459, 440, 438P 439, 436. Case Nos. 421A: 421B: 421C: 421D: 421F: 428, 446, 447, 448, 451, 452, 453, 455, 459, 460, 461, 462, 466, 468, 468A: 469. Khada Mutunga.

Building Street No. 1177, 584. Case Nos. 304, 399 Mutunga Village Bhandarwada Village.

AUCTION SALE of 311 F. P. Bales Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba, in first Pasta Lane in the Godown No. 16-18 of Messrs. A Blascheck and Co., on account of the concerned the following goods:—

311 F. P. bales, Rajputana Khandesh Oomra cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th November, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

The one Magie Word

GERMINAL
GERMINAL
GERMINAL

The film that must not be missed.

There is only one word to describe it—"Perfect."

This Week—Second Half.

For those who have not seen the first half of this astounding film, the first four parts will be shown at 6 p.m. and 9-15 p.m. in conjunction with the regular shows. No extra chage.

The Embodiment of Fun

LITTLE ZOLA

The famous pantomime Star from Drury Lane.

Funny Songs
Funny Dances
Funny aMke-ups

A Rollicking Comedian

MATINEE

on Sunday at 3 p.m.
The whole of

GERMINAL

WILL BE SHOWN

A Glorious film feast.

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THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF.

IN TWO PARTS.

A Story replete with Incident and Excitement.

Full Complement of other Pictures.

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FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MAUD ALLAN

AND

Leo, Jan and Mischel

CHERNIAVSKY.

WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON
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and following four nights.

The new plan will open on Monday, Dec. 1st, at 10-30 a. m.

Seats booked for the postponed performances can be transferred if immediate application is made, but it must be distinctly understood that unless they are exchanged at Rose & Co's Booking Office they will be valueless.

PRICES:

PRIVATE BOXES Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.
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To-Night! *To-Night!!*

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THE CLIFTON DUO

INTRODUCING

THE MAGNETIC SOUBRETTE REINA SELMA THE WONDERFUL DANCER

REINA SELMA

IN HER NOVEL BURLESQUE
"SALAAM RAGTIME"

ALSO

The Hebrew Comedian **LEW JAMES** In his Great CHARACTER STUDY:—The Hebrew Newsboy

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A PEARL AMONGST PHOTO-PLAYS

THE

FATAL BRAND A THRILLING RUSSIAN DRAMA

Situations will hold you spellbound.

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A Scream of Laughter from Start to Finish.

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No Advance in Prices

No seat Guaranteed after 6-45 and 10-15.
Soldiers & Sailors half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
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J. BEGBIE,
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The Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly	Rs. 30.
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◆

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28th

S.S. Norfolk	Bulkey	Calcutta	November	17
S.S. Alberto Treves	Questa	Cardiff	October	23
S.S. Egypt	Summers	London	November	7
S.S. Clan Macbeth	Redford	Liverpool	October	31
S.S. Braunfels	Oltmann	Hamburg	October	20

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28th

S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
S.S. Tullochmoor	Williams	Calcutta
S.S. Ryobergen	Burger	Do

The folowing vessels obtain her port clearance on Friday:—

S.S. Spitzfels Krippner Calicut etc

The following vessel began to load on Friday:—

Steamer	* Caledonien	for	Nomea
"	* China	for	China
"	Sultan Van Koëtic	for	Ahadan

*To arrive.

S. S. Norfolk.—The steamer Norfolk, 2506 tons, Captain D. Bulkey, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 17th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Alberto Treves:—The steamer Alberto Treves, 2446 tons, Captain A. Questa, arrived in harbour on Friday from Cardiff, which port she had left on October 23rd with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, which port she had left on November 7th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macbeth:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeth, 2881 tons, Captain L. F. Redford, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, which port she had left on October 31st with a general cargo.

S. S. Braunfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3558 tons, Captain H. Oltmann, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg, which port she had left on October 20th with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Maxon, sailed on Friday, for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tullochmoor:—The steamer Tullochmoor, 2260 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Rysbergen:—The steamer Rysbergen, 2304 tons, Captain F. Burger, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Spitzfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Spitzfels, 3643 tons, Captain R. Krippner, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc., with some bottom cargo.

"The Ellerman Line S. S. "City of Norwich" passed Port Said on the 27th inst. and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 8th proximo."

FRIDAY November 28th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Agents
A.	Culna	Farquharsen	M. M. & Co
B.	Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
D & E.	Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
K.	Penag Maru	Murazim	N. Y. K.
N.	Strathvan	Davies	W. & A G. & Co
P.	India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Spitzfels	Krippner	W. & A G & Co
2.	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Persia	Nerdo	A. L. S. N. & Co
4.	Crewe Hall	Davies	K. N. & Co
5.	Anatolia	Nelson	W. & A G. & Co
6.	Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F & Co
7.	Ismalia	gsoHooln	M. M. & Co
8.	Gablong	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & C
9.	Scharzfels	Stovelen	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11.	Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
13.	Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
15,	Ekbatana	Krieger	W. & A G. Co

M. W. D. D.

Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Achlibster	Gantier	W. & A. G. & Co
Alberts	—Treves	Questa
Birkenfels	Marliar	& A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
Egypt	Summers	P & O, S & Co
Glenclung	Taylor	T. M. & Co
Galavale	Scearf	A. Y & Co
Hoseinee	Fa[illegible]	T. M. & Co
Heim	Ariksen	F. F. C. & Co
Havildar	Dakershott	T. M & Co
Imani	Lyons.	
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
Kellia	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Norfolk	Bulkey.	
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S, N. & Co
Okara	Downing	M. & Co.
P	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	A. Y. & Co
Sildra	Beyn	Bombay & Co
Saint Feelans	Sutherland	P. & O. S. N & Co
Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
U jina	Hill	M. M. & C

BACK TO JAIL.

◆

OLD OFFENDER GETS NINE MONTHS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Mahomed Ali with theft.

The case for the prosecution was that on Thursday the accused was seen carrying away slippers valued at Rs. 4 from the verandah of a shop belonging to one Bal krishna Kamat. The accused was seized and handed over to the police.

His Worship convicted the accused, and, as he had six previous convictions against him sentenced him to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

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Branch:—
KALBA DEVI.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENTS.

◆

LOVE GROVE STATION SCANDAL.

REMOVAL STRONGLY URGED.

GENERAL RECLAMATION OPPOSED.

The Bombay Development Committee again met yesterday, when Mr. Manekji S. Bharucha, Land Manager, the Bombay Improvement Trust, and Mr. J. P. Chrystal, were examined. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided, and the other members present were: The Hon. Mr. F. L Sprott, Mr. Kissan, Mr. W. Wittel and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. M. S. Bharucha, examined by the Chairman, said he only advocated tramways and railways to facilitate communications between the north and south of the island. He would make it a statutory obligation on large employers of labour to provide chawls for 50 per cent. of their workmen, and he did not think such an obligation would handicap industries. Mahim and Worli would be very attractive as residential quarters, and therefore in the first instance the outfall from the Love Grove Pumping Station should be extended into the sea, but if the nuisance could not be done away by these means then he thought the Station should be removed from its present site. The present tendency of business offices was towards Fort North and was likely to continue for some time. He was of opinion that it would be advisable to improve the different parts of the city that required such improvement rather than go in for a large scheme of reclamation. If the University buildings required extension he would suggest the adjacent buildings being utilised for the purpose in preference to a scheme of reclamation, and if that was done Government offices might be accommodated in the buildings in the locality near the Sailors' Home.

COST OF RECLAMATION.

The witness further said, he would make Grant Road Station the goods' traffic terminus and possibly also the long-distance traffic terminus; and Church Gate the local traffic terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Sprott, the witness said, he was against the suggestion to make Victoria Terminus the long-distance traffic terminus for both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. railways, as also against the suggestion to have an overhead railway from Sandhurst Bridge, near the old General Post Office.

Questioned by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the witness said, it was his impression that the Improvement Trust had provided accommodation for all the people, living in one-room tenement, displaced by their operations. He opposed reclamation because of its cost. He thought it would be advisable to locate milch cattle stables, if possible, in an isolated part of the city itself where they could be controlled by the Municipality in preference to having them outside the city where no such control could be exercised.

Examined by Mr. Kissan, the witness said, no one-room tenement chawls had been built on Trust lands by private owners.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness said, a road connecting Hornby and Ballard roads was necessary for purposes of commerce and for the sanitary improvement of Fort North. It was not required for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, in addition to the Church Gate Street. He was in favour of having a forty-feet wide drive on the Kennedy Sea Face irrespective of future developments.

Questioned by Sir Ebrahim, the witness said, he would not touch Fort North in preference to other parts of the city, if the latter had a greater average mortality. But when he urged the improvement of Fort North, he had the Ganbow locality particularly in mind.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL THING.

Mr. Chrystal, examined by the Chairman, said, he advocated the removal of the Love Grove Pumping Station as the first essential thing that needed to be done to allow of the colonisation of Mahim and Worli. These localities would, he thought attract the wealthy classes, as residential quarters. He agreed with the view that a loop-line would sub-serve the purpose of the people that might go to live in those localities. The example of the wealthy European classes to migrate to the part of Salsette near Andheri was likely to be followed by the Indians, and in that case a third line of railway would be necessary. He thought the extension of the Government and University buildings might be made on the Colaba Cotton Green.

The Chairman remarked that it was now held by experts that it was one of the desiderate of the development of University education that the institutions affiliated to it should be as near the University as possible and he asked the witness if in spite of that opinion he would still advocate an extension of University buildings on the Cotton Green site.

The witness replied he would not, under those circumstances.

The witness further said it might be advisable to have Government offices as near the places of business as possible, but Colaba was not very far and it was only a matter of five minutes or so.

COMMITTEE NOT TIED BY ANY DECISION.

The Chairman at this stage said he wished to make it clear that as regarded reclamation the Committee was not bound by any decision. What they were trying to get at was this: There were certain essential Government buildings, especially educational, for which space must be found and the construction of which had been deferred for want of space. He wanted to ask the witness whether in his opinion if there was no space available for these buildings in close proximity to the University, it would not be good to create such space, by means of reclamation, required for that particular purpose only, and whether in his opinion it would be justifiable for Government to enter upon a scheme of reclamation to fulfil those requirements.

The witness said he was under the impression that there was a large scheme of reclamation under consideration of Government.

The Chairman again wished to make it clear that Government were tied by no particular views and to no particular scheme.

The witness thought in that case there was no serious objection to reclamation for the purpose indicated by the Chairman.

The witness continuing advocated the removal of the St. George's Hospital to Hornby Velard in preference to the Colaba Cotton Green, provided, of course, that the Love Grove Station was removed. If, however, a site were available in the Fort he would not oppose the location of the Hospital there. He was in favour of a road connecting Hornby and Ballard roads. He thought mills should be located near Koorla and if this were done he did not think it would be a handicap to those industries.

Replying to Sir Ebrahim, the witness said the Love Grove Pumping Station was a scandal and must be removed at any cost. He thought Church Gate should be widened as it was too narrow.

The Committee then adjourned.

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Are you Interested in these fascinating little mites? If so, bring yours to our baby show. If you have not one of your own, bring some one else's or interest your friends and get them to bring their babies.

PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

2 Nursery Chairs, 1 Folding Pushcar, 1 Doll's Perambulator and several Consolation Prizes.

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THE WORLD RENOWNED "MILKMAID" BRAND MILK.

From the 1st to the 5th December a Bazzar will be held at St. Mary's High School, Mazagon, in aid of the Foundling Home, and on the 3rd day at 5 p. m. three Ladies of the Committee have kindly promised to undertake the difficult task of judging the Prize Babies at the

CONCERT HALL.

Don't Forget DECEMBER 3rd, 5 p.m.

St. Mary's High School, Mazagon.

"THE LADY OF THE LAMP."

◆

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE WONDERFUL LIFE-STORY.

There is a glamour about the very name of Florence Nightingale, linking as it does the memory of a famous city to the sweet song of birds. A name lovely in itself has been consecrated for all time, writes the "Daily Chronicle," by the noble life-work of the great woman who bore it. The record of that wonderful life is told by Sir Edward Cook in two handsome volumes. He had a great responsibility and a great privilege as the biographer of Miss Nightingale. Nobly has he risen to the height of his opportunity.

Sir Edward Cook is an accomplished litterateur, with a style graceful, flexible and animated. But something more than exquisite literary form was needed in a life of Florence Nightingale. Sympathy and admiration were essential qualities if the work was to be adequately done. Sir Edward Cook has brought a full measure of these qualities to his task. The result is a book of surpassing charm, worthy of the theme; in fine, a great biography of a great woman. We have no hesitation in saying that this book will live as one of the greatest biographies in the English language. If it has a fault it is in the minuteness of the record. The controversies with the War Office and the Indian authorities are described with an excess of detail in the second volume.

Born in 1820, Florence Nightingale died in 1910. Her long and arduous life, so fruitful in good works, so rich in beneficence, enriched humanity. From her girlhood she was consumed with zeal for service. She hungered for righteousness. "She is so like a saint," wrote Mrs. Gaskell. Her conception of the service of God was the service of man. Born in a wealthy home, cultured and refined, after the manner of the Whig intellectuals, surrounded with every inducement to a life of leisured ease and elegance, she preferred to spend and be spent in the service of others. It was a long time before she found her vocation, for the home influences were hostile to her missionary enthusiasm. But neither London society nor foreign travel could extinguish the fire that was glowing in her heart.

AN INSPIRED PHILANTHROPIST.

The popular impression of Florence Nightingale is that she was "a girl of high degree who forsook the pleasures of fashionable life for the horrors of the Crimean War, who went about the hospitals with a lamp, scattering flowers of comfort and ministration, and who retired at the close of the war into private life in a seclusion varied only by good deeds to hospitals and nurses and by gracious and sentimental pieties." Sir Edward Cook shows how incomplete was the popular impression. He reveals Miss Nightingale to us not merely as a hospital pioneer, not merely as a nurse with a heart aflame with pity, but also as a sagacious, far-seeing administrator, as the originator of large reforms in the Army, in the Poor-law, in India; as the correspondent, friend and inspirer of statesmen; as one who was able to meet, on a footing of equality, the greatest intellects of the day; as a managing woman, overflowing with energy and radiating cheerfulness round about her—a woman who combined in a rare degree strength and tenderness. As we read—

> The Crimean war was not the first thing, and still less was it the last, that is significant in Miss Nightingale's life. . . . The popular imagination pictures Florence Nightingale at Scutari and in the Crimea as "the ministering angel." And such in very truth she was. But the deeper significance of her work in the Crimean war lies elsewhere. It was as administrator and reformer more than as angel that she showed her peculiar powers. Queen Victoria, with native shrewdness and a touch of humour, hit off the truth about Miss Nightingale's services in the Crimea in concise words: "Such a clear head; I wish we had her at the War Office." The influence of Miss Nightingale's service in the Crimea was great. Some of it is obvious, and on the moral side Longfellow's poem said the first and the last word. She may also be accounted, if not the founder, yet the promoter of female nursing in war, and the Red Cross societies throughout the world are the direct outcome of her labours in the Crimea. The indirect and less obvious results were in many spheres. From a sick room in the West-end of London Miss Nightingale played a part—and a much larger part than could be known without access to her papers—in reforming the sanitary administration of the British Army, in reconstructing hospitals throughout the world, in founding the modern art of nursing, in setting up a sanitary administration in India, and in promoting various other reforms in that country.

THE GIRL OF DESTINY.

We have a description of Florence Nightingale as a girl by Mrs. Gaskell—"tall; very straight and willowy in figure; thick and shortish rich brown hair; very delicate complexion; grey eyes, which are generally pensive and drooping, but when they choose can be the merriest eyes I ever saw, and perfect teeth, making her smile the sweetest I ever saw."

Lady Lovelace, Byron's daughter, in her verses, "A portrait taken from life," emphasises a certain spiritual aloofness in her girl friend—

> I saw her pass and paused to think!
> She moves as one on whom to gaze
> With calm and holy thought, that link
> The soul to God in prayer and praise.
> She walks as if heaven's brink,
> Unscathed thro' life's entangled maze.

That Miss Nightingale was a young woman of high gifts of mind is shown by a letter written in 1847 from Rome, in which she describes a day spent alone in the Sistine Chapel. The glories of that beautiful temple, adorned by the genius of Michael Angelo, enchanted her:

> There is Daniel, opening his windows and praying to the God of his fathers three times a day in defiance of fear. You see that young and noble head like an eagle's disdaining danger, those glorious eyes undazzled by all the honours of Babylon. Then comes Isaiah, but he is so divine that there is nothing but his own fifty-third chapter will describe him. He is the Isaiah, the "gross Unbekannte" of the Comfort ye, Comfort ye, my people. I was rather startled at first by finding him so young, which was not my idea of him at all, while others are old. But M. Angelo knew him better; it is the perpetual youth of inspiration, the vigour and freshness, ever new, ever living, of that eternal spring of thought which is typed under that youthful face. Genius has no age, while mind (Zechariah) has no youth.

Offers of marriage came to Miss Nightingale, but she declined them. "A true and perfect marriage was, she thought, the perfect state. But she held, on the other hand, that there are some women who may be marked out for single life." In her own case she was conscious of capacities within her for high purposes for mankind and God. . . . and so she sacrificed her "passional" nature to her moral ideal. "I am 30," she wrote on her birthday in her diary of 1850, "the age at which Christ began His mission. Now no more childish things, no more vain things, no more love, no more marriage. Now, Lord, let me only think of Thy will."

HEALING THE SICK.

The story of Miss Nightingale's devoted work in Scutari and the Crimea is too well-known to require repetition. In these pages we can read of the miracles she accomplished in face of official stupidity and criminal neglect. Here is a description of her midnight vigils in the vast hospital at Scutari, written by Mr. Macdonald, of the "Times":

> Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous from and the hand of the despoiler distressingly high there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen. Her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is "a ministering angel" without any exaggeration in those hospitals, and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night and silence and darkness have settled down upon these miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds.

And famous became the words which one poor fellow sent home:

> What a comfort it was to see her pass even. She would speak to one and nod and smile to as many more, but she could not do it to all, you know. We lay there by hundreds; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell and lay our heads on the pillow again content.

Thanks to Miss Nightingale's reforms the rate of mortality in the hospitals of Scutari had fallen by the spring of 1855 from 42 to 22 per 1,000 of the cases treated. The whole world rang with her fame. In England she was the darling of the nation. "The people love you with a sort of passionate tenderness that goes to my heart"; so wrote her sister, Lady Verney. When peace came she was offered a warship to convey her to England. She declined the offer, and, eluding all the friendly efforts to give her a popular welcome, stole home unobserved in August 1856.

Miss Nightingale's health never recovered from the mental and physical strain of the enormous labours she imposed on herself during the Crimean War. But for 40 years afterwards she was one of the most active energising influences in England. Her one thought on her return from the Crimea was to ensure that army administration should benefit by the bitter lessons of the war. The soldiers' health in peace, no less than the care of the wounded in war, needed attention. She was fortunate to secure the co-operation of the brilliant and accomplished Sidney Herbert in this task of the application of sanitary science to the Army. As usual, the reformers had to contend with the determined hostility of the War Office bureaucracy. For five years Sidney Herbert and Miss Nightingale worked together with devoted enthusiasm. Herbert's death in 1861 before the work was complete was a terrible grief to her.

> The alliance which was dissolved by Herbert's death is probably unique in the history of politics and of friendship. . . . Miss Nightingale was as dear to the wife as she was helpful to the husband. . . . "A woman once told me," Miss Nightingale said to an old friend, "that my character would be more sympathised with by men than by women. In one sense I don't choose to have that said. Sidney Herbert and I were together like two men—exactly like him and Gladstone." Miss Nightingale wrote of Sidney Herbert: "He, with every possession which God could bestow to make him idly enjoy life, yet ran like a racehorse his noble course, till he fell—and up to the very day fortnight of his death struggled on doing good, not for the love of power or place (he did not care for it) but for the love of mankind and of God."

Before Miss Nightingale and Sidney Herbert began their work the annual rate of mortality in the Army was 17.5 per 1,000. It had fallen in 1911 to 2.47 per 1,000.

FRIEND OF FAMOUS MEN.

"Rest and be thankful" was never Miss Nightingale's motto. The health of the Indian Army, Indian irrigation, the English Poor-law system, the training of nurses, hospital administration, hygiene of the home—all these things came within her ken. She inspired great movements and led them to the victory, though withdrawn from public view. Her intellectual interests were as wide as mankind. She was heart and soul with Garibaldi and Cavour in the liberation and unification of Italy; she mourned over the death of Abraham Lincoln; in the Indian controversy over the Ilbert Bill she was enthusiastically on the side of Lord Ripon.

It was her good fortune all through her life to come into touch with famous men and women. As a girl she had met Sismondi, Chateaubriand, Tocqueville, Thiers, Guizot, and Palmerston. As a woman she corresponded with John Stuart Mill, Gladstone, Benjamin Jowett, Monckton Milnes. With the famous Master of Balliol she was on terms of cordial friendship for many years. Their correspondence is of fascinating interest. Among the men of action whom she knew well were: John Lawrence, Sir George Grey, Bartle Frere, Lord Napier of Magdala, General Gordon, Lord Roberts. Appended are some extracts from her letters. She wrote with vigour and vivacity, and could hit off a character in a few vivid and pithy sentences. For instance:

> Cavour's death was heroic in the prime of his glory and success, working to the last. But I am not sure that there is not something more heroic and more pathetic in Tocqueville's, broken-hearted but not in despair, faithful to the end of the "good fight"—lost although fought so well.

Writing in 1873 of the death of John Stuart Mill at Avigaon Miss Nightingale tells us that—

> Mr. Grote used to say of him, "Talk of Mill's logic! Why is thrilling with emotion to the very finger-ends." That is just what he was. . . . He was the most truly "Liberal" man I ever knew. If it were for the cause of Truth that he should be defeated. And now he is dead, and we shall never see his like again.

To Mr. Gladstone, July, 1879, on the death of Lord Lawrence, the Indian hero:

> He gave the impression, I believe, of sternness in public, but the tenderness and the playfulness of his intercourse in private were beyond a woman's tenderness. He was a man of iron; he had gone through 40 years of Indian life, in times of danger, toil, and crisis; had been brought seven times to the brink of the grave; and had weathered it all to die off a School Board at last! He had the blue eye and the expression in it of a girl of 16, and the massive brow and head of a general of nations rather than of armies . . O that I could do something for India, for which he lived and die! . . . . . All India will feel his loss.

The Duke of Cambridge was never on the side of reform, and Miss Nightingale often trounced him in her correspondence:

> The Duke had so little sympathy with any radical reform that she could not consider his popular title of "The Soldiers' Friend" to be really well-deserved. Yet she had a certain fondness for him, and was alive to his better qualities. She had seen him first during the Crimean War, and she recalled a characteristic incident. "What makes George popular," she wrote, "is this kind of thing. In going round the Scutari hospitals at their worst time with me he recognised a sergeant of the Guards (he has a royal memory, always a great passport to popularity), who had had at least one-third of his body shot away, and said to him with a great oath, calling him by his Christian and surname, 'Aren't you dead yet?' The man said to me afterwards, 'Sa feelin' o' is Royal 'Ighness, wasn't it m'm?' with tears in his eyes."

Gordon was one of the many heroes who visited Miss Nightingale at her London home. Of him she said:—

> General Gordon was the bravest of men where God's cause and that of others was concerned, and his courage rose with loneliness. He was the meekest of men where himself only was concerned. You could not say he was the most unselfish of men; he had no self.

BROAD-MINDED CHRISTIANITY.

Miss Nightingale had a deeply religious spirit, but for priests and dogmas she had small respect.

> Christ would have laughed at the "validity of orders" difficulty of the present day. He would have no dogma. His dogmas were, he tells us distinctly, Unselfishness, Love to God and our neighbour. He takes the Ten Commandments to pieces and shows us the spirit of them (without which they are nothing) in the Sermon on the Mount. He even ridicules "Sabbath Observance." What are now called the "essential doctrines" of the Christian Church he does not even mention.

She had strong views about the Old Testament. In a letter to Jowett she wrote:

> The story of Achilles and his houses is far more fit for children than that of Balaam and his ass, which is only fit to be told to asses. The stories of Samson and Jephthah are only fit to be told to bulldogs; and the story of Bathsheba to be told to Bathshebas. Yet we give all these stories to children as "Holy Writ." There are same things in Homer in Sophocles and Æschylus. The stories about Andromache and Antigone are worth all the women in the Old Testament put together; nay, almost all the women in the Bible."

Sir Edward Cook remarks that Miss Nightingale had in equal measures cleverness and charm. "She had a pungent wit, but also a loving heart."

> Her life, as she ultimately shaped it, her example, which circumstnces were to render far-shining, have been potent factors in opening new avenues for women in the modern world. Thousands of women in these days are, in consequence of Florence Nightingale's career, born free.

How much more enlightened she was then the average politicians of the day was shown by her scorn for those laissez-faire economists in whose theories the working classes figured like so much inanimate merchandise. In other ways she was ahead of her age.

This strong, capable, self-sacrificing, brilliant woman left her mark deep on the history of her time, and her memory is blessed for evermore.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

◆

The following is the report of patients admitted, treated and discharged during September:—

Total number of patients admitted (during September), 69; remaining over from the last month, 88; treated (during September), 157; discharged cured, 29; discharged otherwise, 28; deaths, 10; remaining at the end of the month, 90; total 157.

It must be noted that no selection is exercised in the admission of cases, and that no case is refused admission, however desperate his or her condition may be at the time of admission.

Total number of free patients, 81; paying Re. 1, 33; paying Re. 1-8, 2; paying Rs. 2, 12; paying Rs. 3, 16; paying Rs. 5, 12; paying Rs. 7, 0; paying Rs. 10, 1; total 157.

Total treatment days during the month for the entire number of patients treated, Rs. 2,781; free and reduced fee treatment days, Rs. 2,258; full paying treatment days, Rs. 523; percentage of full fee treatment days, Rs. 18-8; percentage of free and reduced fee treatment days, Rs. 81-2; receipts realised during the month, Rs. 3,211; actual working expenses of the Hospital during the month, Rs. 8,113-3; nett loss for the month in the actual working of the Hospital, Rs. 4,784-7-4; average expense per day per head, Rs. 2-14-8.

This loss indicates only the result of the actual working of the Hospital; and, does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Trustees of the Wadia Charity and others, or the interest accruing on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Punchayat. There would be no less if these were all taken into account. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are uncertain and benefits thereof are tenable only for a limited period, the Parsee public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion (81 per cent. of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which, the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

LOVEDALE POISONING INCIDENT

◆

ATTRIBUTED TO AN ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Nov. 27.

The following press communique has been issued by Mr. M. Young, District Magistrate. The District Magistrate has concluded his enquiry regarding the poisoning case at the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale. It has not been found possible to discover how the poison came to be lying on the ground in the open at the foot of the flagstaff near the school buildings and the only possible conclusion is that this most regrettable occurrence was the result of an accident.

SUPPOSED BOMB FACTORY.

◆

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Two further house-searches were made yesterday in connection with the bomb affair, but nothing incriminating was found. A tin of gun-powder and some cartridges were, however, discovered in the public way in Lower Circular Road.

LOVE IN A DREAM
V. RIGAUD
PARIS

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud' Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

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HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
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The SOFT and DURABLE
"MYSO-CHROME"
LOOKS THE BEST AND WEARS THE LONGEST
Is the mouthword of many of our Patrons in Bombay who have honored us with their Esteemed Patronage
SINCE THE OPENING OF OUR
MYSO-CHROME DEPOT IN BADRIMAHAL
The agreeable and quick response of the Public
To the sincere calls of the Myso-Chrome Merits
Have driven us to the pleasant necessity of
As quickly replacing the sold lines.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT IS NOW on show of GENTS' OXFORD & DERBY SHOES.
In Smart English, French & American Shapes.

The above are now stocked in light Tan, Dark Tan, Undyed Natural Chrome and Black Colours and are completely kid-lined. Guaranteed to wear the longest.

Superfine Quality
Lighter Dark Tan and Natural Colour
Rs. 12-0 per pair.
Black Rs. 11-8 per pair.

Popular Quality
Lighter Dark Tan and Natural Colour
Rs. 10-0 per pair
Black Rs. 9-8 per pair.

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FROM Rs. 40 18ct.
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GOLD SAFETY PINS.
WITH PATENT JOINTS.
FROM Rs. 5-8 TO Rs. 10.

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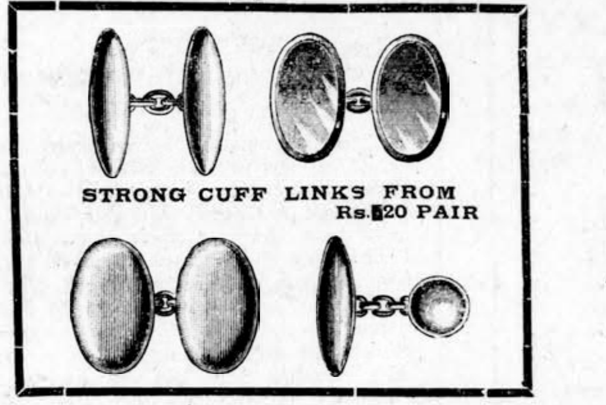

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QUALITY OF STONES.
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ON APPLICATION.

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Dealer in all Sorts of Fashionable Silk, Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.

Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks Stocked in large Quantities.
Every Mail Brings for us the latest and up-to-date Fashions.
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FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

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"BLACK AND WHITE"

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SCOTCH WHISKIES.

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GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Indian **Towns**, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's **SOLID GOLD WATCH**, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a **FREE GIFT.** (**Silver Watches** are presented to Gents.)

Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:

Mr. C. S. Twigg, 66, The Mall, Ambala, Punjab, India.

Miss J. E. Unvala, 12th Khetwady Cross Lane, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

In our Exchange Market to-day there is an entire absence of business, but the banks are not inclined to give any concessions. Government Paper opened at Rs. 95-4 and closed at Rs. 95-5 with an anna more for the forward position. Yesterday's council allotments went 1-32 lower than they did last week.

Calcutta took 6,20,000 in bills and 37,20,000 in telegraphic transfers. Eight lakhs of the former and 35,80,000 of the latter are going to Bombay. The consignments to Madras amounted to 3,30,000 and 0,50,000 respectively.

The Share Market is steady with coal investments slightly advancing.

In the Jute Market Rs. 94 per bale is still the selling rate, with sellers over.

COMMERCIAL.

C BLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛—⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	.. 25.30—½	
Rentes 3 %	86¾	unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.50	unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	26 13-16—3-16	
,, 2 months hence	26 7-8—3-16	

Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India and china Selling.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾	unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8	unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 225,000

3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87½	unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..	4 13-16—1-16	
,, Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	4½	unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8	unchgd
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8	,,
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9	,,
Interest day to day loans ..	4⅝	,,
Interest 7 day market loans ..	4¾	,,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 37,400,000	In. £600,0000
Public Deposits	£ 9,700,000	,, £900,000
Other Deposits	£ 40,700,000	In. £2,500,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,200,000	Dec £600,000
Other Securities	£ 29,600,000	,, £1,600,000
Notes & Gold	£ 27,500,000	,, £600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 54 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	20,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Moderate Biz Easier.

,, ,, ,, Futures:—quie.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull and inactive.

Mid. Americans	7.20—5	d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	10.10 unchgd	d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.		To-day's price	
N. D.	..	6.87	— 4
D. J.	..	6.85	,, 5
J. F.	..	6.85	,, 4
F. M.	..	6.86	,, 4
M. A.	..	6.87	,, 4
A. M.	..	6.87	,, 4
M. J.	..	6.88	,, 4
J. J.	..	6.85	,, 4
J. A.	..	6.83	,, 4
A. S.	..	6.70	,, 4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 3-4d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	5 7-8d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	6 d.
Good Bhownuggur	6 1-4d.
F. G. ,, ...	6 3-8d.
Fine ,, ...	6 1-2d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 1-2d.
Good Oomra M. G.	6 3-8d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	6 7-16d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	6 9-16d.
Good M. G. Oomra	6 5-16d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 9-16d.
Good Broach	6 5-8d.
F. G. ,, ...	6 25-32d.
Fine ,, ...	6 15-16d.
Stock of Cotton in London	
Good Khandeish	6 3-16d.
F. G. ,, ...	6 5-16d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat unchanged:—

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan; London sellers unchanged 37¾

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp sellers unchanged. 53

Rspeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 48

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.; Antwerp sellers Quiet. 46¾ pl. ½

Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec.; firm nearest value London. 45 pl.3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Hamburg sellers firm unchanged. 43¼

Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.; Hull done Easier. £6-15-6—1s

LINSEED CROP ESTIMATE

"The Argentine Linseed Crop is Estimated at 800,000 tons. Surplus for Export."

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 66⅞—⅝
Copper Braziers unchanged.	£ 82
Yellow Metal unchanged.	7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	12

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March; Quiet only small biz unchanged	12-9
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Jan.-March; still nothing doing.	11-11¼—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Nov.	9-4 pl. ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May;	9-8¾pl. ¼

Steady rather dearer not much offering.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March quiet unchanged.	13-8¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta Dec. value unchanged.	11-3¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay Dec. value unchanged.	11-2¼

Java Sugar very quiet prices unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec.; sellers steady unchanged.	3-0 ½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondents.)

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

BOMBAY, Mov. 28.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Impoter.*
11 boxes gold	8,25,600	London	Chartored.
11 boxes gold sovs. & half sovs.	4,01,250 1,45,500	,,	Supdt. P. & O.
13 boxes gold sovs. & half sovs.	6,83,520 15,000	,,	National.
10 boxes sovs. & half sors ..	7,50,000	Alexandria	,,
35 boxes sovs & half sovs. ..	26,78,000	Port Said	Chartered

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet and the volume of business passing is small. Bank remittance is in poor demand and there are few 3 months bills offering at the rates quoted.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4	1-32
D. D. mail	1-4	1-16
T. T. forward, Jan.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	11-32
,, ,, forward, J. F. ...	1-4	5-16
,, 6 m-s ready	1-4	17-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		171 3-4
Marks ,, ,, ...		139 1-2
60 d-s Hongkong		143 1-4
,, ,, Shanghai		192 1-4
,, ,, Japan		148 1-2

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last, for Rs. 1,00,00,000 the following allotments were made:—

17.50 lakhs Bills, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

82.50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d.

tenderers receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last, including last week's sales was 100.30 lakhs.

For next week the amount to be offered is 80 lakhs.

The mail which arrived here to-day, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,80,000
Bombay	,,	14,20,000
Madras	,,	1,10,000
Total	Rs.	25,10,000

The mail which arrives here on Friday the 5th December, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay	,,	21,,10,000
Madras	,,	1,80,000
Total	Rs.	25,40,000

The mail which arrives here on Friday, 12th December, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,20,000
Bombay	,,	8,00,000
Madras	,,	3,30,000
Total	Rs.	17,50,000

BULLION.

London reports a drop of 3-16, both for ready and two months' delivery, in Silver and quotations now are 26 13-16 for ready and 26 7-8 for delivery. The decline was due to India and China selling. Locally the Market has been steady during the day and has improved 2 annas since opening. Closing rates are as under.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready..........	77	12	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement ..	77	12	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ..	77	7	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 25th November, 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	93*	103,988
B. B. & C. I. Railway......	38	43,879

PAPER MARKET.

There was noticed a slight excitement to-day in the Paper Market owing to the Settlement Day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-3-6 subsequently declined to Rs. 95-2-3 again jumped to Rs. 95-4 at which rate the quotation passed of. The rate for the 5th January delivery stood at Rs.95-5. Ready paper was placed at about an anna less than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market stood steady to-day and a few transactions for cash were reported and some budla business was also booked during the course of the day. The Indian Specie Bank Shares occupied the largest portion in the record of work done during the day.

Swans changed hands at Rs. 270 and Finlays at Rs. 305.

Crescent declined to Rs. 105 and Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 212-8.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 750.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,130.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 74-8 and Deferred at Rs. 123.

The Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,640.

The Central Bank of India shares passed hands at Rs. 16.

The Indian Specie Bank shares opened at Rs. 28, but closed at Rs. 26-8.

Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement.

Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th November 1913, compared with last week in lakhs and decimals:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	1.31	..
Public Deposits at Branches.......	..	4.39
Other Deposits	..	30.82
Port Bills	.05	..
Sundries	.20	..
ASSETS.		
Governments Securities.	5.08	..
Other Authorised Securities		.15
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	2.26	..
Loans on do. do.		7.10
Bills discounted and purchased ...	..	16.83
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullions	4.31	..
Balances with other Banks	5.03	..
Sundries	.07	..
Cash	..	25.79

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

....		Total for week.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
		Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	..	16,641	40,279	11,413
Central India.	..	923	4,520	226
Barsee and Nagpur	..	4,383	6,009	2,397
Berar	..	16,466	36,762	7,673
Central Provinces	..	8,405	19,199	1,529
Total Oomrat	..	46,818	106,769	23,241
Dholleras	..	1,125	14,166	609
Broach	..	63	1,497	5
Compta and Dharwar		919	42,486	106,81
Westerns	..	964	12,566	21,371
Bengals (N. W. Provinces).		35,450	232,202	82,198
Bengals (Rajputana)	..	2,106	9,366	1,140
Sind	..	855	4,678	2,209
Persian	..	..	132	267
American	..	..	2,139	9,853
Egyptian	..	..	437	440
Other sorts	..	..	203	298
Total	..	88 300	426,641	152,315

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
	1913.	1912.	Differences.
Receipts for the week	88,300	38.810	plus49,490
Receipts from 1st Sep. to 27th Nov. ..	426,641	152,315	plus274,326
Shipments for the week. ..	..	..	..
Europe ..	22,480	2,724	plus19,756
China, Japan and Coast Ports	78	100	—— 22
Total ..	22,558	2,824	plus19,734
Total Shipment from 1st to 27th Nov.			
Europe ..	210,960	53,791	plus157.178
China ..	5,945	..	plus 5,943
Japan ..	110,840	16,914	plus93;926
Coast Ports ..	35,21	3,778	— 257
Total ..	331.275	74,483	plus256,792
Afloat in harbour, Europe.	15,245	2,589	plus12,656
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	16:988	8,260	plus 8,738

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov. 2.380 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 15th Nov. 2,426 bales.

STOK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000	bales
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 27th November 1913 ..	426,641	,,
	1,051,641	,,
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 27th Nov. 1913 ..	331,275	,,
	720,366	,,
Less afloat in harbour ..	32,243	,,
	688,123	,,
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail	245,000	,,
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning 1913	443.123	,,

COTTON.

The general tone of the governing Markets during the week, has been easier, and though there has not been a conspicuous decline in prices, there seems to have been less confidence in the market owing to the circulation of reports of poor trade and increased Crop Estimates. As to the former, private cable advices during the past week, are conflicting, and it is said that in spite of some complaints there is actually a good business doing in Manchester. In America the trade demand continues good. Regarding the increase of crop estimates, this is only natural on the last Ginners' figures, but it is not unlikely that the position may be reversed on the publication of the next Ginners' Report. In any case the quantity so far ginned does not give evidence of a crop of over 14¼ million bales. Mr. Arthur Hobson presiding at a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association, a day or two ago, drew attention to the extreme variation in Crop Estimates, ranging as they do from 13 to 15 million bales, and said that the best authorities estimate the world's consumption of American cotton this season at 14½ million bales. He thought that the present season's crop contained a very large percentage of low grades and undesirable cotton. The speech is non-committal, and throws no new light on the subject of crop estimates, though confirming the estimates of consumption. We have still confidence in the market and look for higher prices shortly.

In the Bombay Market, the week has been a fairly busy one though rates have given way. While exporters have been sellers, there has been sufficient demand by the bazaar and local mills to absorb offerings as rates declined, and it is anticipated that the short interest created for some time past, particularly in Bengals, will help to sustain the market later on, especially if the home markets improve and a demand from Japan and the Continent is created. At the same time the proportion of low grade Americans in this season's crop (about which we have lately heard so much) may enable the Continent to fill up with these low grades at cheap prices, and therefore the anticipated enquiry from the Continent may not come. In the same way the large China crop will be and has been, taken advantage of by Japan buyers for part of their requirements. The out-look for Indian cotton is therefore somewhat perplexing. The general feeling here is bullish and Indian crop estimates are being reduced. It is therefore not unlikely that we shall see higher prices in the long run. The Market closes steady.

* Boxes and bars.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association:—

Growths		Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivry
H. G. Bengals		..	234	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals superfine..	247	239	233	..	,,
Do.	246	237	230	..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..		236	..	..	Jan. 25.
Do. ..		235	..	..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh.. ..		255	245	..	Jan. 25th.
Do. ..		257	257	..	Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha		297	..	..	Jan. 25.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		293	..	..	,,
Do. Yeotmahl ..		288	..	..	,,
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum		282	..	..	,,
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..		275	..	..	,,
Do. Amraoti ..		278	..	..	,,
Do. Broach ..		323	..	310	Mar. 25th c
Do. Muttia ..		252	242	..	Jan. 25th

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports..	16,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price
N. D.	6·89 plus 2
D. J.	6·87 plus 2
J. F.	6·87 plus 2
F. M.	6·87 plus 1
M. A.	6·88 plus 1
A. M.	6·88 plus 1
M. J.	6·89 plus 1
J. J.	6·86 plus 1
J. A.	6·84 plus 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market has continued unchanged for some time on account of poor crop reports from upcountry. Local mills are buying ready stuff here according to their actual requirements while exporters are doing little or nothin. We quote:—

White Delhi, Cawnpore Rs. 5-7-0 R. T. Ready Nominal.

White Bungla Rs. 5-8-0 R.T. Ready Nominal.

White Pissi 85 per cent. Rs. 5-9-0 R.T. Ready.

White Delhi May Rs. 5-13-6 R.T.

Linseed:—The linseed market is steady under the influence of an enquiry for ready from Exporters for prompt shipment which has brought higher prices, and consequently an advance also took place in the near position for December delivery. Meanwhile Exporters are selling locally new crop on reports of crop accounts being favourable in Argentina. Reuter's cable dated 27th instant from London reads as under.

"The Argentine Linseed crop is estimated at 800,000 tons."

Which is neither brarish nor ballish. On the other hand Indian crop prospects are not so promising.

Brown Bold Linseed Rs. 7-11-0 Ready B.T.

Brown Bold Linseed Rs. 8-4-6 Dec. R.T.

Brown Bold Linseed Rs. 9-0-0 May R.T.

Rapeseed:—The rapeseed market is featureless with no business and remains quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed Rs. 7-12-0 Ready B.T.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed Rs. 8-14-0 Ready B.T.

Yellow Gujarat Rapeseed Rs. 9-2-0 Ready B.T.

Brown Delhi Rapeseed Rs. 8-15-6 May R.T.

Teelseed:—The Teelseed market is quiet but steady with a fair business passing. We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 59-4-0 B.T. Dec.-Jan.

Bold White 75 per cent. Rs. 58-0-0 B.T. Dec.-Jan.

Cottonseed:—The market is easier on account of a poor enquiry from Exporters added to which the cotton crop this year is a good one. We quote:—

Ready Rs. 25-0-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—The market is quiet in sympathy with other oil seed. We quote:—

Ready Rs. 35-0-0 B.T.

Groundnuts:—The market remains quiet but steady with only a limited demand from local consumers. We quote:—

Bold groundnuts Rs. 50-0-0.

Small groundnuts Rs. 49-0-0.

Poppyseed:—Nothing of importance to report. The market is quiet. We quote:—

White Poppyseed Rs. 10-12-0 Ready B.T.

Mowraseed:—The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand from Exporters. We quote:—

Rs. 8-6-0 Ready B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton Produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	88,300	Bales.
Wheat	72,034	Cwts.
Linseed	18,304	,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	2,772	,,
Gingelyseed	154,786	,,
Poppyseed	1,177	,,
Groundnuts	25,710	,,
Castorseed	21,832	,,
Rice	130,612	,,
Myrabollams	4,229	,,
Cottonseed	143,800	,,
Mowraseed	8,466	,,
Gram	63,429	,,
Jowar	8,658	,,
Maize	457	,,
Barley	342	,,

FREIGHTS.

The Market is firmer and a fair business has been done since our last Friday's report. The following is reported:—

Dunkirk:—1,500 tons Dec. at 12s. 9d. l.s. and 14s. 9d. s.c.

Antwerp:—500 tons Dec. at 12s. l.s. and 2,000 tons Jan. at 12s. to 12s. 6d. l.s. and 14s to 14s. 6d. s.c.

Havre:—2,000 tons Feb. at 14s. 6d. l.s. 15s. 6d. s.c.

Hamburg:—1,500 tons Dec. and 1,000 tons Jan. at 12s. 6d. l.s. and 14s. 6d. s.c.

Genoa:—1,000 tons Dec. to Feb. at 14s. to 15s.

Hull:—7,000 tons Dec. at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. l.s.; 6,000 tons Jan. at 12s. 6d. to 13s. l.s.; 5,500 tons Feb at 12s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. l.s.; 4,000 tons March to June at 12s. 6d. l.s.

Liverpool Marseilles:—4,000 tons Jan. Feb. at 13s. 6d. to 14s.

Middlesboro:—5,000 tons Ore for Dec. booked in London at 16s.

Charters:—S. S. St. Veronica, Dec. Jan. loading at 19s. 3d. to 2 P. P.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burma Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins. ..	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins.	4	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins.	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality		4	0
Burmah W.X. per pound 2nd quality		3	6
Burmah Candles per pound		4	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150°	American	6	0	2	per case
White Rose Brand	150°	,,	5	12	2	,, ,,
Chester Brand	75°	,,	5	2	2	,, ,,
Devols Imp. Brt. Brd	76°	,,	5	0	2	,, ,,
Monkey Brand	125°	,,	4	14	2	,, ,,
White Camelia Brand	125°		4	5	0	,, 2tins
Elephant Bulh Brand	125°		4	5	0	,, ,,
Do. do.	125°		3	11	0	,, 8l.G
Camel	125°		4	5	0	,, 2 tins

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

This week the fair all round retail inquiry, experienced for some time past, has not been kept up, particularly in large staple lines Manchester has shown a slightly easier tendency, but there is nothing serious enough to effect to any visible extent, the state of affairs on our side. No doubt the Market has to report a couple of failures, but then these may not be put down to any immediate cause. This week the tone of the Market has given again an opportunity to some of the Houses to induce their dealers to take up their requirements. Experience has taught wisdom, and our dealers have not rushed in far a trade, the huge stock and declining prices being sufficient factors to compel caution. Even offers at reduced prices and still worse for early deliveries, have not been freely responded to. Circumstances look gloomy and no doubt events hinge round cotton and its violent tendency. There is still a ray of encouraging hope from which to predict the continuance of the present firmness. India is experiencing a financial crisis, which European Markets experienced five months back. Necessarily buying them had been very poor. In spite of the lifeless demand from these big centres, cotton, with all its discouraging fluctuations, maintained the present high tendency. These European Markets are now discarding the apathy in which they were involved, and reports say an active trade is possible. In China there is a more hopeful feeling, and it is said that favourite qualities are still deeply under orders. Under these circumstances, in spite of the fact that the Eastern Markets are glutted ith stocks, we may not experience the much dreaded fall. Cotton may be said to have alrady faced the worst crisis, and when there are expectations of improvement from depressing quarters, it might tide over the present difficulties of the Markets on this side. We may experience. again a sharp fall, as experienced three months back,—an opportunity for expectant purchasers if any—but we do not expect, or let us hope the crisis of 1908 is not repeated. One might well again hope that large European Houses, will not be slow in protecting the interests of their dealers and trade in general, by continuing to follow the policy of a guarded credit system, a policy which has been advocated by me, is, I repeat certainly a boon and a relieving factor under the present stagnancy of the Money Market and bad trade.

Some few sales are reported in Greys, there being more of retail inquiry for heavier cloths. We hear a European House has sold some small parcels of low cloths at 5 to 6 per cent. reduced prices. In Whites, absence of healthy retail inquiry is quite apparent. Some small demand for 38 inches by 22—4 yards tape border Nansooks of the value of Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-12-0, been possible at favourable prices, owing to light stocks. Sales in Mills known as imitation "Phella" in 46 ins. by 20 yds. of the price of Rs. 2-10-3 to Rs. 2-14-0, have also been sold. In Jacconets a European firm is reported to have transmitted several offers in 40 inches 20 yards at about 4 per cent. lower prices shipment March/April. There is a demand for Fine Shirtings of Rs. 10 and upwards but stock of other qualities are accumulating. A well-known European House, who have been holding on their account large lines of their well reputed two special chops of Buff Heading Dutch Shirtings, have this week come out as sellers for spot-goods, as also far November/December Shipments, but so far have not been successful. We understand however that business will be brought to book at about 15s. and 13s. 8d. ex-duty for the 2 qualities. In prints and dyed goods, some satisfactory sales are reported, though not as much in bulk as last week.

A GOLDSMITH ROBBED.

Ramji Rama, manager of the firm of Raichand Motichand, goldsmiths, reports that a box containing 31 tolas of gold and a pair of gold bangles, collectively valued at Rs. 701 was stolen from his shop yesterday morning.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

JAFFER JOOSUB RECALLED.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

"RAHIM IS NOT MY WELLWISHER."

"MISTRY MY CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER."

At the Bombay High Court, Sir Dinshah Davar resumed the enquiry in the matter of the Credit Bank of India and recorded further evidence under Section 162, of the Companies' Act.

Dr. Gulam Hussein Virji Patel, one of the directors, was further examined by the Advocate-General. Witness said there was no resolution to the effect that the responsibility of the loans was not on the Sub-Committee and that the Board was responsible; he had mentioned it in the Board meeting about 18 months ago when he had made it quite clear that the responsibility of all the loans fell on the Board. He now knew that enormous sums of money were due to the Bank by each of the three brothers of Jaffer. He had realised at the Board's meetings that very large sums were being advanced to them. He then took the credit of Noor Mahomed between three and four lakhs, Karmally between two and three and Rahim between two and two and a half. He did not remember if there was any discussion at the Directors' meetings about the large loans advanced to these brothers. He did not remember if any one ever made a protest about it. He did not remember that Sir Bhalchandra had made a protest. He was all along under the impression that about three to four lakhs were advanced. He never knew that such a large amount was given. He knew nothing about the *badla* transactions. Now he knew what it meant. He did not know that when he was a Director. So far as he remembered there was no mention made at that particular meeting about any *badla* transaction. So far as he remembered, that resolution was never read out by the Chairman. The fair minutes were never sent to his house. He generally signed them at the Bank without looking at what they contained, because he took it for granted that the fair minutes were a copy of the fair one.

JAFFER JOOSUB RECALLED.

The Advocate-General said he now proposed to recall Jaffer Joosub to examine him regarding the affairs of the Bank generally.

His Lordship asked if it would be fair to Jaffer to compel him to answer questions. He first of all asked on what points the Advocate-General wished to examine him.

The Advocate-General said that he proposed to examine him with regard to his dealings and transactions with the Bank's monies. Jaffer had opened an account with the Bank in the names of himself and his wife and there were other accounts in the name of Hassan Brothers. He had embezzled the Bank's monies by withdrawing large sums through the accounts of Hassan Brothers. He had purchased a motor car with the Bank's monies and he had paid losses to the account of Rustam Cama with whom he speculated in partnership in wheat and seeds and shares. There were many items but there were two of over Rs. 30,000. Then Hassan Brothers' account had to be squared off and that was done by the bills of absolutely no value signed by the two brothers, Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and by over-drawing the current account in the Mandvi branch to the extent of Rs. 80,000. Then he wanted to show that the Bank never made any profits and that it was shown by carrying the different items to the adjusting account. Then he had committed other frauds. Counsel also proposed to examine him about the *badla* transaction.

His Lordship remarked that all that led to one conclusion, but he did not find any provision in the act except Sections 215 and 216, which gave the Court very limited powers to sanction a prosecution. The Sections were limited to alterations and additions.

The Advocate-General said there were a number of false entries made, and Section 215 could apply there.

His Lordship said there were a number of other charges on which a prosecution might lie and all he could do was to direct the liquidator to furnish full copies of this evidence to the Public Prosecutor who might take such action as he thought proper. Jaffer would be protected in the sense that the evidence would not be formally proved against him. Even without the admissions that Jaffer would make, the books were there and they knew all about it.

The Advocate-General said he knew about a certain number, but he wanted information about some others.

His Lordship asked that having regard to the fact that it was intended that a prosecution was to be started against Jaffer, was it desirable to compel him to answer questions?

The Advocate-General said he had nothing to say against the Court protecting him, but when the Court told him about the protection, it should also warn him that he should be perfectly truthful and remind him that he was on his oath. After all his best course lay in making a full disolosure and his counsel had said on the last occasion that he was willing to make a clean breast of everything.

Dr. Daroowalla, who held Mr. Weldon's brief on behalf of this witness, asked the Court not to examine him as he submitted it was not necessary to do and failing that to give him protection under the Evidence Act.

JUDGE'S WARNING TO JAFFER.

Jaffer Joosub was then called and His Lordship asked him to understand that he was to be examined about his dealings and transactions with the Bank's monies and said it was possible that criminal charges might be framed against him. His Lordship would give him protection so that any answers that he gave would not be used against him. In addition, if any questions he did not wish to answer, he might say so to His Lordship, and His Lordship would consider whether he should be compelled to answer those questions or not.

His Lordship made a note accordingly and Jaffer's examination was proceeded with by the Advocate-General.

In course of his evidence, he said: I recollect answering the various questions that His Lordship put to me the other day. When I became the manager of the Credit Bank, I had no monies of my own. I was in debt. At that time I separated, in business, from my brothers, and my liability came to about Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. I think at that time I owed Rs. 21,000 to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. At that time all my brothers were in debts. I am well acquainted with the members of the Nensey Khairaz family. My sister was married to Rehemtulla Khairaz and in that way I am related to that family. Rehemtulla had a son called Hassambhai and a nephew called Mahomedbhoy. Mahomedbhoy has three sons, Hassan, Ahmed and Abdulla. I cannot say if Abdulla is of age. There are all very young, and the eldest of them is about 25. All the members of the Khairaz family except Mr. Gulam Hussein, who is a magistrate, have been in insolvent circumstances for some years. Hassan was, I believe, a candidate in the All-India Insurance Company for about a month or two. He ceased attending that office in August 1910. Ahmed was not actually in the service of the Credit Bank, but he was working in the Mandvi office as a canvasser. I cannot say if he got a monthly salary of Rs. 40. Mahomedbhoy, their father, was working as a broker of the Bank.

To get shares subscribed and procure people to take loans, I suppose?

His Lordship.—To deposit monies first, there cannot be loans made unless the monies came in first. They would canvas for the deposits and then take loans.

The Witness.—He was employed as a broker for the purposes of selling the Bank's shares. He used to work like any outside broker.

What was his duty generally?—To sell shares, to induce people to open accounts with the Bank and to get people to take loans.

These two sons of his, Hassan and Ahmed, remained in an insolvent condition from the time the Bank started till the time the Bank failed, whatever they had they got from the Bank?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said:—The two brothers started a cinema show in 1911, but they were not my or Noor Mahomed's monies. The Bank financed them in this venture to the extent of about five or six thousand rupees. The business was a failure. After that they did not take service with his brother Noor Mahomed. They had their own manganese ore business and they did some other business in shares with their maternal uncle Jaffer Sher Mahomed, who is a rich man. They had their office room over the Credit Bank with a Board in the name of Hassan Brothers. They were working in that name before they came in contact with the Bank. I know M. C. Dharamsey. He has been in insolvent circumstances, but not for many years. I only learnt about twelve months ago that the Indian Specie Bank had obtained a decree against him and that he was hiding himself. He had three properties all of which, I learnt about twelve months ago, were mortgaged. He is not an intimate friend of mine. He did not even vote for me at the Municipal election. Large sums of monies were advanced by the Bank on his bills but now nothing stands against him. All these monies were utilised by my brothers but not by me, except the Rs. [illegible]8,000 of which Rs. 3,000 were utilised by Mr. Alex Agabeg and Rs. 15,000 by Dharamsey. Before I joined the Bank he used to endorse the bills of Jaffer, Joosub and company, which consisted of no four brothers. We did not pay him Rs. 200 a month for doing so but when we started the All India he help the Company and the firm and he was then promised this sum.

DIRECTORS SAW FOR THEMSELVES.

Were the directors told by you that M. C. Dharamsey's name was used to finance your brothers?—No, my brothers' names were there and they could see that for themselves.

Enormous sums were advanced on M. C. Dharamsey's name?—About there are four lakhs.

I say enormous sums were lent?—I can not understand what you mean by enormous.

With the exception of bills or pro-notes to the extent of Rs. 40,000, all those dues were paid off by bills drawn by my brothers or a son of them. I know Ebrahim T. Vagree. He was a dealer in old iron. I came to know afterwards that he was a man of no means. There was a business of 19,500 shares entered into by Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and a loan was to be given for that, a joint signature was necessary and he was brought to me for that. I do not remember exactly who introduced him to me but it was one of Khairaz's family. Before that I knew nothing about him and I made no enquiries about him.

You were only interested in getting rid of the shares before the balance sheet was published?—I was pleased to see the shares go.

The application for these shares was made by Hassan. Hassan had no money to pay for them and I placed a proposal before the Board to advance Rs. 39,000 to Hassan and Vagree on joint signatures on the security of their pro-note and these shares. That loan was sanctioned on the 6th September. As a matter of fact, no money actually passed but Hassan and Vagree were taken as being advanced Rs. 39,000 on the loan account which they were supposed to pay back to the Bank as price of the shares and entries were made accordingly as a matter of fact, only 18,853 shares were allotted to Hassan, that being the number necessary to make up the one lakh shares that were issued. On the 15th November 1910, the directors sanctioned a loan for a lakh and a half to Mahomed Nensey and Hassan on the security of these 18,853 shares. The result was that the Bank was supposed to have advanced Rs. 1,89.000 against 18,853 shares of Rs. 10 each. The transaction of this loan of a lakh and a half was of precisely the same nature as that of Rs. 39,000, that is, mere journal entries were made. I knew prefectly well that in the event of a call being made, Hassan would be unable to pay but at that time it was understood that he was to try and unload these shares. Brokerage on these shares was sanctioned but it was not paid in this case. An account in my name was opened in August 1910. I got my salary from January 1911. So far as I remembered I refunded nothing but I have to admit that I got my salary from January 1912 only as the books are against me and they show that in June 1911, I was credited with Rs. 6,000 and that amount was again refunded and credited to the profit and loss account.

MR. MISTRY INSTRUCTED STAFF.

His Lordship: You do not understand book-keeping, do you?—No, My Lord, I dd not.

Who gave instructions to make the entries?—The Bank's staff used to keep the books and my auditor Mistry used to give instructions to the staff to make the necessary entries.

To further questions put by the Advocate-General, witness said:—In my account, I find under date 9th September 1910, a credit entry of Rs. 1,560-11-6, but that is not the money that I got as commission on the shares. In April 1910, I was a provisional secretary and I had expended this amount as preliminary expenses and I got it sanctioned by the Board. This was before July 1910, when I became the manager. Not a pice of the brokerage has been paid to me. This sum represents the monies I had already paid out to brokers and canvassers. In the same account, under date 22nd November 1910, there is a credit entry of Rs. 2,500 paid to me by a cheque by R. J. and Company. R. J. and Company are Rahim Joosub and Company. I find from the books that Rs. 2,500 are debited to Godrej and Boyce's account, that amount first credited to R. J. and Co.'s account, then debited to the same account and then credited to my account. Godrej and Boyce were suppliers of safes to the Credit Bank and the amount of their bills came to about 17 or 18 thousand rupees. This sum of Rs. 2,500 was not paid as commission to me. It is quite a false suggestion that this was paid to me as commission, it was not. To find out why this sum was paid to me by R. J. and Co, I must go through the books, it is impossible for me to account for all these payments unless I go through the books.

A CRYING SHAME

The current account of Hassan Brothers was opened in December 1910. On that account there is a pencil heading in my hand-writing directing a reference to the manager for every cheque.

The Advocate-General was then trying to look in the accounts and was consulting Mr. R. K. R. Cama with reference to a certain item, when His Lordship remarked that it seemed that this happy family had broken up and that one was giving information against the other.

Mr. Davar said that three brothers were still on one side while one was alone.

His Lordship then told the Advocate-General that the other day he received a letter from Baroda stating that it was a crying shame that the liquidator should waste his time over this matter when Karmalli Joosub and Hiralal Shroff should be driven in a carriage and pair in Baroda. They were both directors of the Bank and against whom His Lordship fancied the Bank had large claims.

The Advocate-General said Karmalli was not a director but he was a debtor.

Witness continuing said: I find from the account of Hassan Brothers that on 2nd August 1912, Rs. 12,893-4-6 have been debited to them. That was on account of a cheque payable to Rustam K. R. Cama.

I put it to you that that was your share of the losses of the partnership transaction with Rustam Cama?—No; I want to explain this. Really I had no concern with the business and this amount does not represent my share of the loss in speculation in the joint account with Mr. Rustam Cama. Even before the Bank started Mr. Cama had dealings with Jaffer Joosub and Company and used to take my signature. About two years ago, Mr. Cama came to me one day and spoke to me about some speculative business to be done jointly with my brother Noor Mahomed. He obtained my signature to this letter (shown by the Advocate-General) and I signed it as a guarantor; afterwards I thought I have no connection with the business of this kind and then Mr. Cama went on dealing in partnership with Noor Mahomed without my guarantee not particularly in this business but in others also. Besides speculating in wheat and seeds, Mr. Cama also dealt in shares and a little in silver. In Mr. Cama's No. 2 account two sums of Rs. 12,893-4-6 are credited and they represent the share of Mr. Cama in the loss which he paid in and cheque of Hassan Brothers. I passed that cheque. Hassan Brothers had no means to pay that cheque but loans were made to them by the sanction of the Board.

If you knew Hassan Brothers could not pay, why did you pass that cheque?—It was passed in the ordinary course.

His Lordship: Is it a Bank's business to pass in the ordinary course cheques of people who can not pay?

The Witness: They had Rs. 31,000 to their credit on that day.

That was the balance of monies borrowed from the Bank on bills?—Yes.

Bills which to your knowledge they had no means to pay?—I was hopeful to recover them.

From where?—They were doing share business and were members of the Syndicate that was speculating. They were making profits in that.

HASSAN BROTHERS NOT MY NOMINEES.

I suggest it to you—and I ask you to tell the truth, it will be better for you to do so. that they were your nominees, they were Jaffer Joosub?—No, they were not my nominees.

And I suggest it to you that their account is really your account?—No; that is not so.

Continuing witness said: Hassan Brothers had a half share with Noor Mahomed. It is not true that I got Hassan Brothers to sign the cheque and it does not represent my half share of the loss. A similar transaction of Rs. 23,833-15 appears to have been made on the 5th March 1913 and my answers in connection with that item are the same as the previous ones. This time the cheque was an over-draft and I had passed it. The over-draft at that time amounted to Rs. 63,000. The directors had sanctioned on the 17th December 1912 that Hassan Brothers might be allowed to overdraw their account to the extent of Rs. 60,001. I can not say that I knew that this amount could never have been repaid.

I suggest again that this was your account?—No; it is not so.

You brought a motor-car from the Orient Motor Car Company?—No; Hassan Brothers bought an old car for Rs. 5,000 and gave three cheques aggregating to Rs. 5,000 to the Company. They wanted to do a little business over it. They would not sell it and as they owed me some money, they eventually gave it to me. I sold it to the French Motor Car Company and bought a new one, which I have sold and handed over its proceeds to the official liquidator. I used the old car very seldom and Hassan Brothers paid the Municipal taxes for it.

How did Hassan Brothers come to be indebted to you?—When their over-draft limit was over, I gave them some monies.

How much have you lent them in all?—About 19 or 20 thousand.

You have no account of that?—No; but I had taken pro-notes which were handed over as the amount was re-paid.

How did you pay them?—Generally in cash and sometimes by a cheque.

You have nothing except your word to support this statement?—That is so.

TALE OF LAST MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Are Hassan Brothers interested in Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin?—No, not at all.

In his professional or political or Municipal career?—No; except that one of the brothers acted as his agent when we jointly stood at the last Municipal election.

That you got in and he did not?—That was the result.

After that it was contemplated that he should challenge the election?—I do not remember.

Oh yes, you do; think of it?—No, I do not think so.

You know a man of the name of Sorabji C. Dhondi had got in?—Yes.

He was paid Rs. 5,000 to resign?—Now that I am telling the truth, I admit he was paid Rs. 4,000. I am not sure that it was Rs. 5,000 but so far as I remember it was Rs. 4,001.

To resign and make room for Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin?—Yes.

Noor Mahomed paid the Rs. 4,000?—I think, it may be so.

Do you think so or do you know?—Yes, Noor Mahomed paid the amount.

And Ellappa Balaram paid another Rs. 1,000 to Dhondi?—Yes.

The Rs. 4,000 paid were the Bank's money?—It can not be anything else. He used to borrow very largely from the Bank.

Now look at Hassan Brothers' account under date 23rd and 24th January 1913—there are three items of three cheques of Rs. 30 each, and they have been paid to Mr. K. K. Santoke, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji and Mr. K. B. Sethna, all pleaders of the Small Causes Court, now these were retainer fees paid to them in Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin's election petition, were they not?—I can not say that these were retainer fees.

You and your brothers were very intimate friends of Kazi, were you not?—We were friends.

You must be very intimate, you see Noor Mahomed paid Rs. 4,000 for him?—We were friends. I can not say we were intimate friends.

Was he friendly with Hassan Brothers?—I do not think so but he knew them.

Do you suggest Hassan Brothers would pay retainer fees for fighting Mr. Kazi's election?

His Lordship: This is a matter for argument. These are all trifling matters.

The Advocate-General: No; I want to make out that Hassan Brothers' account witness' account and that he committed criminal breach of trust of thousands and thousands.

His Lordship: But there are many more serious things than that, you cross-examined the directors and the auditor on more serious points.

The Advocate-General: This is very serious too.

You do not suggest that Hassan Brothers paid retaining fees for Mr. Kazi?—I do not think so.

You paid them?—I cannot say; I must go in details to find out the fact.

You say the account with Mr. Cama in speculation was undertaken by Noor Mahomed?—Yes.

You gave orders for the contracts to Tilokchand Mumraj?—I may have done so twice or thrice at Mr. Cama's request when he was absent.

You drafted the letter of the 27th October 1911 to Tilokchand Mumraj—is this not in your hand-writing?—No, it d oes not seem to be in my hand-writing.

Are you sure?—Yes.

Mr. Cama says it is?—Many letters in it appear to be quite different. I can not swear to it but surely it is not in my hand-writing. I am afraid to swear.

I do not remember if some such letter was written by Cama to Tilokchand Mumraj, I am not prepared to deny it as I do not remember. He may have written it but not to my knowledge.

I suggest to you that you gave instructions to Tilokchand for all the contracts?—No. Mr. Cama was always going to Tilokchand's pehdi and this was done by a Parsi friend of his at Mandvi. Mr. Cama made use of my telephone.

You owed moneys to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin before the Bank was started?—Yes.

Without security?—Yes.

How much?—He lent us Rs. 40,000.

You paid off Rs. 16,000 being the balance of principal on 1st September last?—Yes.

That amount was paid in Mr. Kazi's account with the Credit Bank?—Yes.

You got that amount by getting Ahmed to draw a cheque in the name of Hassan Brothers which you passed?—Yes.

Cash was paid for that cheque and cash was paid into Mr. Kazi's account?—Yes.

Do you still suggest Hassan Brothers did not mean Jaffer Joosub?—This cheque was drawn by Hassan Brothers in payment of monies I had personally advanced to them from time to time.

That current account was overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 10,000 before the Rs. 16,000 were paid?—Yes; it is so.

Did Hassan Brothers make any other payment to you besides the motor car and the Rs. 16,000?—I do not remember, they may have.

Were there any big payments; you will be able to tell us that?—I do not remember, the state of my mind is so much worried.

BROKERAGE TO MR. MISTRY.

The largest sum you lent to Hassan Brothers was how much?—About Rs. 20,000.

That was repaid by the motor car and the Rs. 16,000?—Yes.

On 1st October 1913, Hassan Brothers drew a cheque for Rs. 9,206-6 in favour of self, did you pass that?—I must have.

Mr. Mistry was your auditor?—Yes.

And you promised him Rs. 10,000 if he got a loan of ten lakhs from the Indian Specie Bank?—Yes for his trouble.

You thought you were getting a loan from the Specie Bank on that day?—Yes, between 5 or 10 lakhs on the 1st or 2nd October.

This Rs. 9,206 were drawn to provide for Mistry's commission?—Yes.

You have been taking monies in suspense on chits?—Yes.

You paid off about Rs. 2,000 you owed on that account from these Rs. 9,206?—No; I am quite sure that that day there was nothing due by me on that account.

Out of these, Rs. 7,000 were credited in Mistry's current account?—I will explain here; on the understanding that Mistry had already successfully negotiated a loan with the Specie Bank, I paid Rs. 7,000 to him and I kept it in suspense account. On 1st October I told him to bring the loan or bring back the Rs. 7,000. He brought a note for Rs. 10,000, took away Rs. 3,000 in cash, paid Rs. 7,000 in the current account and said this could be taken as repayment if the loan was not made. This the Rs. 7,000 that he lost.

It was not true then that he made a temporary loan to the bank?—No.

The Rs. 9,206 were drawn to square up the suspense account?—Yes.

How came Hassan Brothers to advance you Rs. 9,206?—Hassan Brothers' account was over-drawn by this amount in anticipation of Mistry bringing the loan. If he had brought the loan, his commission would have been sanctioned, and that commission would have replaced the amount drawn by the cheque. They agreed to allow their account to be operated upon in this way because it was in the benefit of the Bank.

JAFFER'S INSURANCE POLICY.

You were insured?—Yes.

For how much?—I have a very old policy for Rs. 10,000 and I was insured for Rs. 40,000 about twelve months ago.

Where are those policies?—I have raised Rs. 3,300 on the security of the first policy, the amount being its full surrender value.

When did you do that?—About 15 or 20 days ago or it may be a month.

After you made yuor statement to Mr. Sethna?—Yes.

Mr. Sethna asked you to tell him about all your assets, and you concealed these policies?—I thought it was not my assets as it was a provision for my family.

To whom have you assigned them?—To the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, with whom I was insured.

Rahim Joosub and Company were the sub-agents of that Company?—Yes in 19 but not when I raised this money.

The six monthly premium on your policy was Rs. 119-12?—Yes.

The amount was paid on the 20th June 1912 by a cheque from Hassan Brothers to Rahim Joosub and Company?—No, it can not be so. I am surprised to hear it.

If it was on your account, how do you explain it?—I my have asked them to accommodate me for the time being. I do not know what circumstances existed then.

What have you done with the monies you raised on the policy?—I gave Rs. 2,500 to Mr. Kazi; he said he had lost all his monies owing to me in this Bank and I should make some recompense as far as possible.

His Lordship: Has Mr. Kazi really lost his money in the Bank?—Yes, my Lord.

How much?—Rs. 97,000.

His own?—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship (to the Advocate-General: I am, since these proceedings started, the recepient of much information and some of the gentry make me pay one anna for it. This just fits in here.

(To the witness).—Do you see this signature, J. D. Lukman, this gentleman calls himself your ledger clerk?—No, my Lord. I cannot recall that name.

Now read this, (a letter), and tell me if it is true?—It is absolutely untrue.

That you paid any secret commission to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin?—It is absolutely untrue.

The Advocate-General.—You have handed over some jewellery to Mr. Kazi?—Yes; it is my own.

What is the value of it?.

Mr. Davar objected and said this was not put to Mr. Kazi when he was in the box.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Kazi's right of reply had not yet gone.

The Witness.—About Rs. 17,000.

When was this?—Between the 7th and the 15th October.

You said when you joined the Bank you were in debts; now between 24th August, 1910, when your account was opened and the 30th December, 1910, about Rs. 43,000 are paid in to your credit; where did that come from?—I must admit that I got some from the races and some from my brothers, a lot of it from the races. I was speculating in fairly large sums on the race-course. I also speculated to a small extent in shares and Government paper as almost all the Bank officers in Bombay do.

In the same way, I have continued to pay in large sums of money to my account throughout the Bank's existence. I had a No. 2 account with the Bank, who is mostly in connection with my share and paper transaction. I know Mukundram Hiralal, a jewellery broker, who is now gone to jail.

At this stage, His Lordship intervened and said his idea was that this was not the examination intended by the Section.

The Advocate-General said he was taking this witness at length as it was suggested that the liquidator was taking sides and the liquidator was extremely upset by these allegations. He was anxious to examine Jaffer on all the points so that any one taking up the prosecution of Jaffer would find materials at hand and would be able to follow the story. Then the liquidator was very anxious to clear himself of the imputation that was made against him.

His Lordship said he had told his view of the Section.

A long discussion followed and the Advocate-General said he would put just a few questions and then proceed to the balance-sheets. He had pursued this to prove the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of thousands and thousands of rupees through the account of Hassan Brothers.

The Advocate-General then put a few questions to Jaffer about Mukundram's bills and the latter said; As appears from the Books, **Mukundram drew the bills and I got the** monies, but under what circumstances I do not remember.

MISTRY PAID FOR HIS ADVICE.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to examine the witness about the balance-sheet, but as he do so, His Lordship put a series of questions to the witness as under:—

N. R. Mistry, was your auditor?—Yes.

Another man was Rice?—Yes.

Who took active part in auditing?—Mistry.

Besides being the auditor, Mistry was your confidential adviser?—Yes.

And you consulted him on many of the transactions of the Bank?—Yes.

When you did not know to make entries in the book, did you ask his advice?—I did not ask his advice but both he and Rice used to advice the staff how to make the entries of these transactions.

It was stated to the Court that you used to pay Rs. 4,000 every six months to Mistry in addition to his usual auditing fees, is that true?—No, it is not true.

Have you never paid him anything?—I may have paid him sometimes for his advice.

What is the largest sum you have paid?—Rs. 300.

How often?—About four or five times in three years.

He was always in the Bank, once a day at least?—Twice or thrice a week on an average.

What was he doing there twice a week when he was a six monthly auditor?—He used to come and talk and if there was any difficulty I used to consult him.

He could not have come in the discharge of his duty, he came in as a personal friend?—Yes.

Did you consult him about the transactions of the Bank?—Yes, whenever there was any difficulty.

Are you quite sure you never gave information about the payment of Rs. 4,000 to Mistry about the audit?—Yes, I am quite sure.

Could you tell me who could have given that information?—It is best to be candid you see?—I do not know.

You must know, now say that?—People say a lot of things; I cannot think who could have given this information. I am quite confused now.

I like to know your idea, I will give a few minutes to compose yourself, tell me who could have given this information?—I cannot imagine. It is beyond my power.

You made a statement to the liquidator about the general affairs of the Bank?—Yes.

How often have you seen the liquidator since the liquidation proceedings?—Five or six times in the Bank and once in his office.

Have you given him all the information he asked for?—Yes.

On all these occasions was the solicitor Mr. F. E. Dinshah present?—Almost all.

How often have you seen Mr. Dinshah without the official liquidator?—About twice or thrice in his office.

What was the occasion?—Once he sent for me to get some information and once I went to give him some information.

You have not met him anywhere else?—No.

You live at Byculla?—Yes.

You are not confused to forget where you were on Wednesday night—day before yesterday?—From the Fort I went home.

I mean between 9 and 12 in the night?—I never go out in the night. I am quite sure I was not out then. It is impossible.

RAHIM NOT MY WELL-WISHER.

Has you brother Rahim quarreled with you now or is he still acting in concert with you?—It is a personal matter, my Lord.

Yes it is, but is he on friendly terms with you now or is he quarreling with you?—He is not my well-wisher.

He knew all your transactions of the Bank?—Yes, naturally.

Do you suspect he is giving information?—I cannot suspect.

Either through the solicitor or the liquidator or the solicitor of the directors?—I can not say.

Mr. Davar.—He is our client.

His Lordship.—That is all I wanted to know.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

MURPHY MURDER TRIAL.

TRIAL OF SUKKHU.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

At the further hearing to-day of the charge against Sukkhu Mochi of having murdered Miss Mona Murphy, the next witness called was Allah Bux, Assistant Station Master, Babhna. Witness stated that when No. 1 up passenger train arrived there on the 4th September he was informed by the guard about the Murder.

Mr. W. B. Cotton I. C. S., District Magistrate of Basti, stated that he was informed of the murder by Mr. Bellairs, Superintendent of Police who came to his bungalow between 8 and 9 a. m. and drove him to the railway station. When they were about 200 yards from the railway station they met a police constable who said that the murderer had been caught at the railway station. They found the accused in Police custody in the railway "bahalat" just outside the station. Mr. Ballairs at once proceeded to Babhnan while the witness recorded the statement of the accused. The accused was in a state of great excitement but witness did not consider he was drunk. When witness arrived the accused was wearing only a "dhotie" which witness was told was a "zenana dhotie." Witness had this "dhotie" removed from him and ordered that it should be sent to the Chemical Examiner. Witness ordered another "dhotie" to be brought for the accused. A plain "dhotie" was brought and given to the accused. The accused made no sort of charge against the police. On the 9th September, witness took a further statement from the accused at the request of Mr. Troup.

Seeta Ram, cigarette vendor at Basti Railway Station, stated that on the night of the 3rd September, he sold a box of matches and a pack of cigarettes to the accused who was wearing a spotted "Koorta."

Mr. Krishna Behari Lal Mathur, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed as Assistant Engineer and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,, ...	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,, ...	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,, ...	,,	1,04,00,000

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Shell Case Oil 150 deg	5	8	0
Per two tins.			
Anchor Brand 125 deg	4	8	0
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg ...	4	7	0
Ship Brand 125 deg	4	5	0
Bull Brand 125 deg............	4	0	6
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Domestic Occurrences.

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BIRTHS.

FIELD.—Nov. 8th, in Calcutta, to the wife of F. S. Field, a son.

SALE.—On 26th November, at The Ridge Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of E. L. Sale, of a son.

WAY.—On 19th October, at 14 Wynstay Gardens, Kensington, London, the wife of the late Ebret Way, Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHARPE-BEGG.—Nov. 12th at the Old Mission Church Calcutta by the Rev. E. T. Sandys, M.A., the Rev Ernest Bell Sharpe, C.M.S., Shantirajpur, Nadia, to Lilias Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. A. Paton Begg, M.A., of Almora, U. P.

DEATHS.

HARVEY.—Nov. 9th, at Karachi, Frank R. Harvey, Accountant, M. W. S.

McMULLEN.—November 17th, at the Grey Castle Nursing Institute, Dehra Dun, Capt. George Churchill McMullen, I.S.M.D. (retired), aged 62 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

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TO-DAY.

To meet Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester. Reception by the Students' Brotherhood at Sir Mangaldas's House, Girgaum, 5-30.

St. Andrew's Dinner, Taj Mahal, 8-15.

Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes' Building, Home Street.

SUNDAY, November 30.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Caledonian will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

MONDAY, December 1.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Fancy Fair and Charity Bazaar in aid of the New Building of the Foundling Home, St. Mary's School Grounds, Byculla, 4-30 to 11 p.m. Opening Ceremony by Lady Willingdon.

TUESDAY, December 2.

Fancy Fair in aid of the Foundling Home, New Building, in St. Mary's School Grounds, Concert at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, December 3.

Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Sind Press Company, Ordinary Annual General Meeting 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3.

Fancy Fair in aid of the Foundling Home, New Building, Babies' Show, 5.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cienematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November 29, 1913.

MR. SMARTT'S APPEAL TO GENERAL BOTHA.

◆

The telegrams from South Africa today indicate the growing gravity of the situation. The fatal affray on the Hillhead Estate, involving the death of four Indians and the wounding of 29 others, can only serve to exacerbate feeling in this country. While we deeply deplore the use of violence on the side of the strikers, any expression of regret in this respect has to be made with the reservation that the telegrams do not tell us all, and we have yet to learn what immediate provocation was received. It is, further, important to remember that it would require a company of saints to be submissive, when a refusal to work, in order to enforce a protest such as the Indians in Natal are now making, is followed by an expedition of police armed with revolvers "for the purpose of arresting the ringleaders and recalcitrants." What would be the result of such a proceeding in the case of a strike in England or anywhere in Europe? It is stated that General Smuts has gone to Durban to enquire into the troubles. Let us hope that he has gone on a mission of peace. If he has merely gone to enquire into the allegations of ill-treatment, we regret to say that an enquiry conducted by General Smuts will not be considered satisfactory in this country.

While we gladly recognise the more conciliatory attitude of Mr. Smartt's utterance at the Unionist Party Congress, we regard his criticisms of Lord Hardinge's declarations as ill-timed and impertinent. The following sentence is especially unfortunate:—

> They must all recognise that they were members of one great Empire, and there was placed upon them the enormous obligation to do all they possibly could to remove any differences, friction and disagreement. He regretted the statements to which he referred because they tended to lead others to understand that the bulk of the people in South Africa were likely to treat any subject races harshly and unjustly.

Mr. Smartt here reveals the essential difference between the attitude of Lord Hardinge and himself,—a difference of standpoint which it is necessary to adjust before a lasting solution of the present problem can be found. What he says, in effect, is that he and Lord Hardinge are members of one Empire, and they should stand together in dealing with "a subject race." Mr. Smartt has yet to learn that the Indians are not a subject race. By the terms of the Queen's Proclamation, India's *magna charta,* they enjoy equal rights of citizenship with the rest of the subjects of the British Crown, and the mere fact that they do not enjoy full representative government no more makes them a subject race than Crown Colony government made Mr. Smartt and his countrymen a subject race a few years back. "That we are all members of one Empire" is what we are waiting for South Africa to recognise. When that recognition comes, and is acted upon, the Indian problem in South Africa will cease to exist. But, if Mr. Smartt has erred in entertaining a misapprehension which, unfortunately enough, is common among his countrymen, we are grateful for his admission that "a great deal of trouble lies at the door of the Union Government," and his appeal to the latter "to put its pride in its pocket and come to a settlement."

DEFECTS IN THE EDUCATION SERVICE.

◆

The striking evidence given by Dr. Sunder Lal, Vice-Chairman of the Allahabad University, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, and Mr. de la Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, at the resumed enquiry on Thursday into the Education Service by the Islington Commission reveal not only some grave defects of the existing system, but is helpful in pointing out the directions in which drastic improvements are urgently needed. Dr. Sunder Lal emphatically declared that pay should be according to qualifications without racial distinction, and that appointments should be based on the work done. In order to put this into operation he suggested a triple division sufficiently elastic to permit free promotion from the lowest to the highest division. He would further keep inspectorships quite distinct from professorships and would give Indian members ample facility to gain English experience by giving them study leave, special pay, etc., in order to assure to the Service such a heightening of tone and energy as might invigorate the work to the utmost. Mr. de la Fosse's proposals, we note, are not so very different in practice from those of Dr. Sunder Lal. He, too, would split up the Service into branches for all grades of officers, professors, inspectors, headmasters, teachers, etc., based on the work to be done, allowing at the same time a transference whenever desirable or necessary. He declared he was entirely against the present arbitrary division of the Service into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate, which he would abolish, recruiting men solely for the kind of work required of them. He condemned racial distinctions and pointed to the anomaly, which we alluded to in our last article dealing with the Education Service, that there were men in the Provincial branch who should be in the Imperial, and added that, even among men entirely trained in India, there were several with qualifications which would justify their admission into the highest branch of the Service. Among other proposals made by Mr. de la Fosse were that the Director of Public Instruction in each province should *ipso facto* be a Secretary to Government, having regular access to the head of the Government, as at present a good deal of time was wasted in going up to Government through "the usual channels," which meant, in many cases, unnecessary delay and circumlocution. The Rev. C. F. Andrews, like Dr. Sunder Lal and Mr. de la Fosse, urged the separation of inspectorships from professorial posts, and the abolition of the Imperial and Provincial branches, recruiting the best men, irrespective of community, to quite a distinct service to be called "University Service" by means of a syndicate of experienced educationalists,—a proposal which seems rather attractive but on which it is somewhat difficult to pronounce a definite opinion in the absence of fuller details of the scheme. Mr. Andrews added that, in his opinion, the men who now came out to India were markedly inferior to those who came out formerly and could not be said to have much enthusiasm for their work,—a charge which, it will be remembered, was practically admitted by Mr. Sharp at the first sitting.

The suggestions of the three gentlemen, whose evidence has been outlined above, are in refreshing contrast to those of some of the official witnesses who preceded them. Mr. de la Fosse, though an official, spoke with unusual independence, showing a fairness and breadth of mind towards Indian claims which is somewhat conspicuous by its absence among his contemporaries. The question of the separation of inspectorships from professorships is, of course, an old one, but a solution is essential for the removal of a good deal of dissatisfaction in the Service. The ideal inspector of schools is one who must have administrative capacity coupled with zeal for and belief in education, and an intimate knowledge of schools as would make him master of all the details of their practical organisation and working, while the college professor should be a learned man and a specialist in the particular branch of knowledge he is called upon to teach. These differences are obvious, but both these kinds of officers are gazetted in the same list, and it has been the habit of Local Governments to interchange appointments among these classes to suit departmental convenience, to the obvious detriment of true educational work.

The statement often made that English members of the Education Service are not quite of the class which used to come out formerly doubtless led Sir Valentine Chirol to remark in his "Indian Unrest" that the Service is "regarded and treated as an inferior branch of the public service." It would be idle to deny that at present, whatever may be the contributory causes, there are few men of more than ordinary ability in the Service, and the fact remains that we cannot to-day claim to have the class of scholars of a past generation who conferred distinction on the Indian Service. Apart from Sir Edwin Arnold, whose place is with genius, there was a fair number of men of eminent attainments in the Service in former years. To the Bombay Service belonged Sir Alexander Grant, editor of Aristotle's Ethics, and Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, Buhler and Kielhorn. In Bengal there were McCrindle, the Greek scholar, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Tawney, who translated several of the Sanskrit classics, Sir John Eliot, F.R.S., founder of Meteorological science in India, C. B. Clarke, the botanist, and Dr. C. R. Wilson, the antiquarian. To these names may be added several others in other provinces, Ralph Griffith, Dr. Thibaut and Dr. (now Sir Aurel) Stein. These men gave prestige to a service which mere academic qualification, however high the standard, or high pay can never give.

DAY BY DAY.

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Bombay Legislative Council.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council is notified for the 16th December, at noon, when the Bill relating to the formal recognition of heirs and the appointment of administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency will be presented for second reading, and the following Bills for first reading:—Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886; Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879; Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898; Bill to provide for the making and execution of town planning schemes; Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

Miss Maud Allan.

We are asked to state that the engagement of Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky Trio so auspiciously begun last Monday and which had to be discontinued after the first performance owing to the unfortunate accident to Miss Allan will be resumed at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday, 9th December. Five concerts will be given, the season terminating on Saturday, December 13th. Miss Allan has been able to arrange, by the courtesy of Mr. D. E. D. Cohen, to postpone her visit to Madras from Thursday next till December 17th, and she will remain quietly resting in Bombay until Tuesday week; her many admirers and friends will be glad to learn that though she still walks with difficulty Miss Allan is rapidly recovering from her injury. The Box Office plans will be re-opened at Rose & Co., on Monday morning at 10-30, when it will be found that in deference to a widely expressed wish the prices of the Dress Circle and Balcony have each been reduced to Re. 1 and the gallery will be priced Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 3.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

A very interesting function will take place this afternoon from 5-30 to 7 p.m., when the Students' Brotherhood will give a cordial welcome to Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who recently arrived in Bombay as expert Adviser of the University. The spacious Sir Mangaldas House and Gardens in Girgaum have been very generously given and prepared for the occasion. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill will preside, and short speeches will be delivered by the Chairman, and Sir Alfred and the President of the Brotherhood. The distinguished visitor, who has had large experience as Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University and in other capacities, has not allowed the grass to grow beneath his feet since he landed; but this, we believe, will be his first semi-public appearance, and a large gathering may be expected of persons interested in Education and the future of the City.

A Crowded Mail Boat.

Yesterday morning the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's s.s. Egypt, arrived in Bombay Harbour at daybreak with the weekly mails from Home and at the same time brought over three hundred passengers bound for all parts of India. Amongst these were H. H. the Maharani of Indore, and T. H. Prince Washwant Rao and Princess Manorama Holkar of Indore, as well as Prince Charanjeet Singh of Kapurthala. These members of the families of ruling chiefs in India landed at the Apollo Bunder privately on a Government launch as is the usual custom in such cases. Maharaja Holkar of Indore who arrived from his State in Bombay on Wednesday last and has been staying in his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, met the Maharani and her party who returned by motor to the bungalow. Amongst other distinguished arrivals were Sir Francis and Lady Brain, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, Mme. la Comtesse de Faverney, Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., and Mr. J. Sanders Slater. Over three hundred passengers arrived by the Egypt and the Ballard Pier presented an animated scene from eight to ten o'clock in the morning until the last few arrivals has passed the Customs authorities. Taxi-cars and gharries reapet a harvest in conveying the passengers to their hotels or to the railway station, and for the day Bombay was a more crowded city than usual.

The New Docks.

It is understood that when the time comes next March to open the new docks only three or four berths will be ready for vessels, and that the full berthing accommodation will not be available until 1915. As is well-known, the contractors have been confronted by extraordinary and unexpected difficulties and it is something, we suppose, that even a beginning will be made next year. But one wonders for how long a time the new docks, even with their full accommodation will be sufficient to meet the needs of Bombay shipping. Our oversea trade expands with each day that comes and goes, and no very great penetration into the future is called for to see the need of even greater dock extensions than that now nearing completion. Our trade is expanding both in imports and exports and for a long time to come a considerable volume of merchandize must be handled in the stream overside into lighters—notably coal. And in the monsoon this makes up a particularly tight problem.

A Curious Experience.

It is an old story, that of the Indian agriculturist who ran screaming back to his village when he saw his landlord approaching in a motor car, and in all the circumstances the story is not difficult to believe. Not so difficult at any rate as the statement made yesterday to a press representative by a well-known European that he has spent nine years in India (Bombay) and has never been in a train during that time. He is a member of a Government department and is entitled to take each year a certain amount of leave and does take it as a matter of fact. He has not made any effort specially to avoid railway travelling: simply, it has not come his way. The "Town and Island" cannot be so bad a place after all.

Matheran's Founder.

A correspondent gives some interesting details about the founder of Matheran, Mr. Malet, who went with Rustomji Merwanji Darookhanawalla, in 1857, from Punvel to Matheran, where he was charmed with that splendid and picturesque hill. His name remains connected with the pellucid Malet Spring and with the Malet House, which is now known as Readymoney House. Mr. Darookhanawalla, we are told, built on the hill the first eleven bungalows, some of which still retain their original designation, viz., Maldownga House, Malet (Readymoney) House, Fernwood. The correspondent suggests that a suitable memorial be erected in Mr. Malet's honour.

Sir J. Rees and the Islamic Society.

"India" has the following comment on the behaviour of Sir John Rees at the recent dinner of the Islamic Society in London:—

> It was made clear to those who studied his behaviour at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday evening last, that the Tory Party (to which he now belongs) have not yet been clever enough to teach him manners. He was among those present at the Islamic Society's dinner to Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan and Mr. Mahomed Ali, and occupied a prominent place at the principal table. It was noticed that he had come armed with notes and a newspaper cutting, and no doubt was expecting to be asked to speak: but his name was absent from the toast list. We do not know if this was the cause of his ill-humour, but it certainly cannot excuse what followed. When the flashlight photograph was taken, he hid his face in his table-napkin. When Sir Henry Cotton, forgetful of the many insults he has received from him, referred to him with characteristic chivalry as "his old friend," he rudely called out "No, no." During the whole of Sir Henry's speech and also while Mr. Wazir Hasan was responding to the toast of his health, he continued to attract attention by holding his menu-card in front of his face: and when Mr. Wazir Hasan had concluded, he discovered that he had a train to catch, and hurriedly left, taking a noble lord in tow in order that there might be no mistake regarding his connexion with the "gentlemanly party."

City Mortality Returns.

A single case each of attack and death from plague was reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, Mazagon being responsible for the former case. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox recorded during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 86, as compared with 88 of the corresponding week of 1912, and 90 of 1911. Five out of a total of 2,720 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Thursday were found to be plague-stricken.

COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

◆

£1,500 FOR EXPERIMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Colonial Office announces that a full agreement has been reached between the Royal Commission of the Governments concerned and the Cotton Growing Association with reference to the latter's offer to assist the establishment of cotton growing in Australia and aiding experiments. Altogether £1,500 has been promised for practical experiments.

RESISTANCE DEPRECATED.

◆

WHAT THE VICEROY MEANT.

HOME PRESS CRITICISMS.

SIR THOMAS SMARTT'S PLEA FOR SETTLEMENT.

SOLUTION RESTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

REASONABLE SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE.

An early Reuter's telegram states the solution to the Indian question is said to rest with South Africa by a policy of moderation and conciliation.

In a later message "The Times" says that unless the Indian leaders arrange to abstain from organised resistance their cause is likely to suffer indefinitely, and sympathy of well-wishers alienated.

"The Times" also interprets Lord Hardinge's Madras speech to mean, that when the policy of resistance is abandoned by the Indians the influence of the Government of India will be exerted to its fullest extent on their behalf.

Sir Thomas Smartt urges the S. A. Government to put its pride in its pocket and come to a reasonable settlement.

Serious affrays are reported to have taken place on the Hillhead and Blackburn estates, when revolvers were used by the police, four Indians being killed and twenty-nine wounded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

"The Times" says it is impossible for the strongest of English well-wishers of the Indian cause to sympathise with their fellow-subjects in resisting one of His Majesty's Governments as they have been doing in Natal. Violent conflict with the forces of the Crown will only postpone the redress of grievances, perhaps indefinitely.

If the leaders who organised the resistance of the Indians refuse to arrest it now, they will forfeit a great deal of sympathy, and their doubts of such sympathy must be finally removed by the Viceroy's speech at Madras.

If order is restored in Natal the influence of the Government of India will be exerted with energy and effect on their behalf. This is, we feel assured, what Lord Hardinge intended to convey.

The Imperial Government, immediately order is restored, must press for a full investigation into grievances. We feel sure that this will not be resisted by General Botha's Government or by South African opinion, if proper steps are taken to show that the necessity is real.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Reuter states it is declared in authoritative quarters that the settlement of the Indian question is one for South Africa herself and it is hoped that moderation and conciliation will achieve a satisfactory solution.

Meanwhile, suggestions that departmental conferences are being held with a view to action by the Imperial Government are erroneous.

The fact is that the India Office, whose task is much easier than that of the Colonial Office, is duly communicating to the Colonial Office its views and recommendations, which will doubtless be forwarded to the proper quarter.

RIOTS ON PLANTATIONS.

◆

FOUR INDIANS KILLED: 29 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 28.

A serious affray took place yesterday between the police and Indians from the Hillhead and Blackburn estates in Mount Edgecombe district.

The official report says that four Indians were killed and 29 wounded, some dangerously.

Three police were severely wounded. The force consisted of an officer and twelve men of the South African Mounted Rifles, and a few native constables.

"BOMBARDMENT WITH STICKS AND STONES."

LATER.

It appears that there were two affrays, one on the Hillhead estate and one on the Blackburn estate.

Half of the Hillhead Indians had agreed to return to work but the other half refused. Policemen were consequently despatched to the estate for the purpose of arresting ringleaders and recalcitrants.

While the posse was proceeding through the canefields, Indians bombarded them from the cane with stricks and stones. The men proceeding to work joined the other assailants.

POLICE FIRE REVOLVERS.

A fight ensued in which the police fired their revolvers over the heads of their assailants but without effect. Indians killed the horse of a mounted policeman who had been despatched to Mount Edgecombe for assistance, and the rider, who fell, was attacked by coolies. The police went to the assistance of their comrade, who escaped. Revolvers were then fired in earnest, resulting in the casualties mentioned.

On the conclusion of the fight, the police secured several prisoners and were proceeding to Mount Edgecombe when they were waylaid by Indians from the Blackburn estate, who had previously agreed to return to work. The Assistant Manager of the Estate endeavoured to stop them but was stunned by an Indian. This encounter was not serious, and no revolvers were fired.

GEN. SMUTS' DEPARTURE FOR DURBAN.

PRETORIA, Nov. 28.

General Smuts has gone to Durban to enquire into the Indian troubles.

S. A. UNIONIST LEADER'S PLEA.

◆

GOVERNMENT SHOULD POCKET ITS PRIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In his speech, to-day, Sir Thomas Smartt urged Government to put its pride in its pocket and come to a settlement fair to all sections of the people and in doing so they should realize the enormous responsibilities of South Africa as a part of the Empire.

"WHEN A DIPLOMAT BREAKS LOOSE."

◆

FURTHER HOME CRITICISM OF VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The "Westminister Gazette" to-day says that Lord Hardinge illustrates the maxim that when a diplomat does break loose, he goes farther than other people.

"We may judge from his speech that the treatment of Indians in South Africa has produced a position of real urgency in India, a position requiring the Viceroy to make clear his sympathies with Indians and that he will fight their battles.

"The speech from that point of view has doubtless a striking and salutary effect.

"We hope South Africans will endeavour ot put themselves in place of the Viceroy and realise the extreme difficulty of his position. Nothing can be done unless it is by South Africa's own free will; but it is precisely an appeal for free will assistance on which we rely."

"PERSONAL APPROVAL" OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE "MOST UNWISE."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" reiterates the solemn warning concerning the growing indignation in India. It is in the light of these circumstances that Lord Hardinge's somewhat unfortunate speech must be considered. He said far too much. It was most unwise to express personal approval of Indians violating the laws of South Africa. We appreciate his purpose, but he need not have poured ghee on the fire. An impartial committee can only be appointed if South Africa freely consents.

IMPERIAL INTERVENTION.

The "Globe" advocates that the Imperial Government should now take in hand the dispute and that the Cabinet should offer its good offices to contending parties.

"NOTHING LIKE THIS FERMENT SINCE THE MUTINY."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "We cannot be wrong in assuming that Lord Hardinge's extraordinarily strong expressions were deliberately adopted on the grounds of expediency and that such declaration of sympathy was thought necessary. This bears out the statement of some observers that there has been nothing like this ferment in India over this affair since the mutiny. It is earnestly to be hoped that the political insight and imagination of General Botha will enable him to understand the Viceroy's difficulties and that an Imperial question of the gravest character is involved. The whole Empire looks to South Africa to handle the problem wisely, and as the basis of action an official enquiry into the allegations seems urgent."

VICEROY'S CURE RIGHT ONE.

The "Daily Graphic" says: "Lord Hardinge knowing the uselessness of despatches to the Imperial Govrnment, has taken the right course in showing by a public speech his sympathies with the people over whom he has been appointed to rule."

WANT OF CARE IN VICEROY'S UTTERANCE.

The "Daily Mail" says: It was fit and proper for the Viceroy to express his dissatisfaction but one would have expected the representative of the King-Emperor to weigh his words with care. The paper says the speech is not likely to ease the situation in South Africa or help Indians.

"SPLENDID VICEROY."

◆

SIR HENRY COTTON'S EULOGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 27.

Sir Henry Cotton, presiding at a farewell luncheon given by Mr. Wazir Hasan and Mr. Mahomed Ali, eulogised the work they had done in furthering Indian interests in London and congratulated all on the splendid Viceroy who had so completely voiced the feelings of India and by his speech had done so much to sooth the feelings of India.

Mr. Mahomed Ali spoke of the difficulty of the task. He deeply regretted he had not succeeded in seeing Ministers. He had telegraphed to Lord Hardinge expressing his admiration for his noble speech.

SOUTH AFRICAN RELIEF FUND

◆

SPLENDID DONATION BY COTTON BROKERS AND MUKADAMS ASSOCIATION.

The Cotton Brokers and Mukadams Association at Colaba had a balance from a fund collected to relieve the distress of the sufferers in the recent Palitana floods, and at a meeting of the subscribers held on Wednesday in the Cotton Exchange Hall under the presidency of Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, they resolved to give the handsome sum of Rs. 11,000 from that balance to the South African Relief Fund.

INTENSELY PRECARIOUS POSITION.

◆

IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION NECESSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from the Natal Indian Association, dated, Durban, 27th November:—

Position intensely precarious. Military Police using arms, object being to force strikers to work. Press reports from Stockburn estate to-day of suppression methods resulting in four killed, four dangerously, twelve seriously wounded and fifty minor injuries, and understand more casualties. Impossible to ascertain facts though repeatedly requested. Government facilities not granted. Rank and file being compelled to surrender to brute force. Forced labour employers demand that free Indians liable to pay tax and others return to work. Upon refusal victimization of leaders. Helpless against Government owing to Magistrates presumably having instructions and acting in concert with employers. Thirteen leaders reported arrested. Case adjourned fortnight. Strike will be forcibly killed if situation not immediately relieved. Trust Imperial and Indian Governments' immediate intervention.

FOOD SUPPLIED NOT DISTRIBUTED.

DELHI, Nov. 28.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Ritch, dated, Johannesburg, 27th November:—

West's arrest for harbouring deserters under indenture. Facts are that a number of terrified labourers from an estate near fled to Phoenix for refuge. I advised West to allow them to remain. Reports of assaults on estates pouring in, also that food supplied not distributed. Practically impossible now to gain access to labourers on estates.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS STARTS FOR S. AFRICA.

◆

HEARTY SEND-OFF FROM DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

There was a large gathering of the students and professors of St. Stephen's College and friends and admirers present at the Delhi Railway Station last night to witness the departure of the Rev. C. F. Andrews and the Rev. W. W. Pearson to Calcutta en route to South Africa. There were present a number of Europeans and among others were the Rev. Ullet, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Principal Rudra.

G. T. HIGH SCHOOL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The teachers and pupils of the Goculdas Tejpal High School, Bombay, have up till now subscribed and collected the undermentioned sum towards the help of their distressed brethren in South Africa:—G. T. High School Teachers, Rs. 40-0-0; Through Mr. L. N. Bhatt, Rs. 34-8-0; Through Mr. K. V. Kapadia, Rs. 27-2-0; Through Mr. B. A. Dalal, Rs. 15-0-0; Through Mr. K. K. Kathari, Re. 1-4-0; Total, Rs. 117-14-0.

The above sum has been sent to the Secretary, Central South African Indian Committee, Bombay.

The amount collected at the Yeotmal meeting held on Sunday last for the relief of South African Indians was Rs. 1,000 and not Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AJNUMAN'S PRAYER.

◆

The following telegrams have been forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay:—

"The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay representing the Musulmans of Bombay Presidency have heard with indescribable horror the news of the most unjust, cruel and barbarous treatment meted out to their fellow-countrymen in South Africa by the Union Government and implore the Imperial Government in the name of humanity as well as in the best interests of the British Empire to do justice which our fellow subjects in South Africa naturally and reasonably expect as citizens of the British Empire.

"The Anjuman-i-Islam takes this opportunity of thanking H. E. the Viceroy for the most sympathetic pronouncement that he made on the South African question at Madras in his last speech."

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF BOMBAY LADIES.

◆

TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay, representing the various sections of the community, will take place in the Town Hal this evening, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express their deep sympathy with the Indian women in South Africa in their suffering and to enter a strong protest against the treatment that is being meted out to them by the Government of the Union of South Africa. Arrangements have been made to reserve the entrance from the North gate into the Town Hall for the use of Purda ladies.

The following resolutions will be adopted:—

That this Public Meeting of the Women of Bombay expresses its deep sympathy with the sufferings to which the Indians in South Africa are subjected, and admiration for the great self-sacrifice, courage and patience which Indian women in that country have shown in the struggle against the cruel and unrighteous disabilities imposed upon them by the South African Union Government.

To be proposed by Lady P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mrs. Jamnabehen N. Sakkai (in Gujarati), and supported by Mrs. Dehdusti (in Urdu).

That this meeting enters an emphatic protest against the harsh laws to which the Indians in South Africa are subjected by the Government of that country and particularly against the interpretation of "monogamous marriages" as marriages celebrated only according to the rites of a faith which forbids polygamy, with the result that Indian women are exposed to grave dishonour and Indian children to the infamy of illegitimacy; that this meeting also expresses its horror at the conversion of mines into jails and of mine-managers into jailors and prays that steps may be taken to investigate the truth or otherwise of the barbarous treatment which, it is reported, is being meted out to Indian strikers.

To be proposed by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade (in Marathi), seconded by Mrs. Badruddin Lukmani (in Urdu), supported by Mrs. Palmer, and by Mrs. Talyarkhan (in Gujarati).

That this meeting respectfully calls the urgent attention of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to the strong feelings of indignation roused throughout the country among all people, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, by the unfair treatment of Indians in South Africa, and earnestly prays for the intervention of His Majesty's Government in the interests of their Indian subjects so that the objectionable parts of the Immigration Regulation Act, and other harsh and unjust disabilities may be removed, thus preventing further disastrous effect on the public mind in India.

To be proposed by Mrs. Carmichael, seconded by Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, supported by Dr. Miss Nagoobai Joshi (in Marathi), and by Mrs. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee (in Urdu).

That this meeting prays Her Majesty the Queen Empress and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge to use their personal influence to secure a speedy removal of the grievances of Indians and to save the situation from reaching a grave crisis.

To be proposed by Begum Dilshad Sahiba, seconded by Mrs. Stanley Reed, supported by Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange (in Marathi), and by Mrs. Nanibehen Gajjar (in Gujarati).

That this meeting requests the following ladies to be members of a General Committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the South African Indian Fund started in Bombay and also appoints Miss S. M. Cursetji and Mrs. J. B. Petit Honorary Secretaries and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir Treasurer, and authorises that the Provisional Committee be appointed as the Working Committee of the Bombay Women's South African Relief Fund with power to add to their number.

To be proposed by Mrs. Pattani, seconded by Mrs. Hameed (in Urdu), supported by Miss Nathan, and by Mrs. Adenwala.

That the President of this meeting be authorised to send copies of the Resolutions to Their Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, to the Secretary of State for India, to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and the President of the Indian Women's Association in South Africa.

To be proposed by Mrs. Heaton, seconded by Mrs. Manjulabai Laud (in Marathi), supported by Miss Cursetji, and by Miss Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' MEETING.

◆

At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-zia-ul-Islam last night, in connection with the South African problem the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The Anjumani Zia-ul-Islam places on record its sense of deep regret and indignation that the Indian Settlers in South Africa owing allegiance to British Government are subjected to the most harassing and degrading restrictions and are denied even the most elementary rights of British citizenship in His Majesty's Colonies. The Anjuman urges upon the attention of the Government the diabolical atrocities that have been perpetrated upon the South African Indians in mines converted into temporary jails and fervently prays that the Government of India will be pleased to urge upon the Imperial Government to take necessary practical steps for setting aside the restrictions and disabilities at present enforced against the India Settlers by the Union Government and for securing to them all the rights of British citizenship without the least possible delay.

(2) This meeting of the Anjuman resolves that it is imperatively necessary in view of the obstinacy of the Union Government enforcing measures of a disastrous character against Indian Settlers in South Africa to adopt with all urgency all the retaliatory measures for the vindication of the rights of the Indian immigrants in South Africa are at the disposal of the Indian Government against the Union Government.

(3) This meeting of the Anjuman places on record its sense of indebtedness to His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for His Lordship's sympathetic and statemanlike declaration in connection with the South African question by urging upon the Imperial Government the absolute necessity of holding an independent and impartial inquiry with a view to investigate the atrocious charges those of flagging etc. (by one Mr. Hutt, a mine Manager and others) that are laid at the door of the Union Government by Indian and European leaders who are working in the cause of Indian Passive resistance.

(4) This meeting respectfully suggests that the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, one of their true and respected Moslem leaders and one who has taken a keen and profound interest in tse Soutn African question be included in the proposed Committee of inquiry together with the well known and illustrious leader Sir Pherozeshah Mehta K.C.I.E., will not only create a universal satisfaction throughout Moslem India but will certain go a long way in allaying a wave of indignation which is to be seen throughout the length and breadth of India.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

◆

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 17,418.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle" or Bearer (not order). All cheques should be crossed.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	16,867	1	0
A Mahomedan Family	75	0	0
Mrs. Saraswatibai Joshi	50	0	0
Shaith Gokalbhai Molchand Jain hostel students and Superintendent	49	1	3
Mr. Laxman Rao, Pleader	25	0	0
"Wishing to give no name" ...	10	0	0
F.	10	0	0
S. B. P.	10	0	0
Messrs. Iyer Bros.	5	0	0
Mr. Rahim Carrim	3	0	0
Mr. Jalap Prasad	2	0	0
Mr. Bhavdin Mohamed	2	0	0
Mrs. Saraswatibai Josho	1	0	0
S. A. A.	1	0	0
"Save us from Tyrants".........	0	4	0
Through Mr. H. P. Mody.			
Mr. D. S. Battliwala	30	0	0
Mr. D. Pheroyeshal	10	0	0
From a few of the "Friendly Union" members through their Hon. Sec. Mr. Edalji B. Sahiar	10	0	0
Mr. Pestonjee C. Sethna	10	0	0
Mr. F. P. Pavri	5	0	0
Mr. Pestonjee D. Panday	5	0	0
Mr. R. F. Malbarwalla	5	0	0
Mr. Maneck Sethna	5	0	0
Mr. K. P. Pochajee	5	0	0
Mr. P. D. Sett	5	0	0
Mr. Edaljee B. Sahiar	5	0	0
Mr. A. N. Chandabhoy	3	0	0
Through Mr. Y. N. Tipris.			
Mr. Narayan Baburao Parab	1	0	0
Vishnu Narayan Vardham ...	1	0	0
Mr. T. M. Sonalkar	1	0	0
Mr. Lalji Tulsidas	0	8	0
Mr. Sahadeo Bhiwa	0	8	0
Mr. Sakharam Chanerao Kadam	1	0	0
Mr. R. L. Chilap	1	0	0
Mr. Morarji Oodhanji	1	0	0
Mr. Govind Raghoba	1	0	0
Mr. Babaji Sadashiv	1	0	0
Mr. Y. N. Tipris	1	0	0
Mr. G. G. Kale	1	0	0
Mr. Bomanji P. Dadachanji ...	25	0	0
Mr. Framji Patel	20	0	0
Mr. Framji Lalcaca	15	0	0
Mr. Krishnarao R. Madgaokar	10	0	0
Mr. Khurshedji Khasimay	10	0	0
Mr. Khursedji J. Wadia	10	0	0
Mr. Shavaksha Ballaporia	10	0	0
Mr. Vasanto S. Vagal	5	0	0
Mr. Burjorji Khasimay	5	0	0
Mr. Kaikhusru Patel	5	0	0
Mr. D. M. Billimoria	5	0	0
Mr. Framroaz Ballaporia	3	0	0
Mr. B. E. Kanga	3	0	0
Mr. Kaikhusru Lalcaca	3	0	0
Mr. Dinshaw Mogrelia	3	0	0
Mr. A. F. Gimi	3	0	0
Mr. B. D. Mistry	3	0	0
Mr. Pragji P. Vyas	3	0	0
Mr. J. C. Karaka	3	0	0
Mr. Nathoobhoy Tricumji ...	2	0	0
Mr. Edulji K. Khasimay	2	0	0
Mr. Mothabhoy C. Chinoy	2	0	0
Mr. Khunderao Narayan	2	0	0
Mr. D. V. M.	2	0	0
Mr. "Sympathiser"	2	0	0
Mr. Perojsha Alavia	2	0	0
Mr. Dan Valladares	2	0	0
Mr. Damoder Madanji	2	0	0
Mr. C. D. M.	2	0	0
Mr. Thos. Fernandes	2	0	0
Mr. D. C. Bottlewalla	2	0	0
Mr. Burjorji Malegamwala ...	1	0	0
Mr. Vinayek Sakharam	1	0	0
Mr. Karsandas Nurbheram ...	1	0	0
Mr. M. F. Bottlewalla	1	0	0
Mr. G. N. Sastri	1	0	0
Mr. S. G. Dighe	1	0	0
Mr. A. M. Cama	1	0	0
Mr. B. S. Powvalla	1	0	0
Mr. V. M. Rodrigues	1	0	0
Mr. Gulam Mahomed	1	0	0
Mr. N. R. Mistry	1	0	0
Mr. K. Vithalrao	1	0	0
Mr. S. B. Rodrigues	1	0	0
Mr. E. S. Patel	1	0	0
Mr. R. F. D'Almeida	1	0	0
Mr. D. K. Dalvi	1	0	0
Mr. Sitaram B. Pendurkar	1	0	0
Mr. Samuel Judah	1	0	0
Mr. I. F. D'Silva	1	0	0
A. Parsi	1	0	0
Mr. J. G. Coates	1	0	0
Mr. Atmaram Babaji	1	0	0
Mr. Patrick Braganza	1	0	0
Mr. Krishnarao Gopinath ...	1	0	0
Mr. Robert D'Souza	1	0	0
Mr. Vinayak Madhavrao	0	8	0
Mr. M. W.	0	8	0
Mr. Sahadeo Mahadeo	0	8	0
Mr. Anandarao B. Thakur ...	0	8	0
Mr. Harischandra K. Pai	0	8	0
Mr. Shantaram N. Chhapwala	0	8	0
Mr. Raghunath V. Tendulkar	0	8	0
Mr. P. Raghunath	0	8	0
Mr. P. Ramkrishna	0	8	
Mr. Edward Miranda	0	8	0
Mr. J. P. Henriques	0	8	0
Mr. Chandrakant Vedak	0	8	0
Mr. T. Silva	0	8	0
Mr. Marshall D'Mello	0	8	0
Mr. D. Wasudeo	0	8	0
Mr. Ramrao S. Madan	0	8	0
Mr. Vishram A. Munj	0	8	0
Mr. W. A. Tendulkar	0	4	0
Mr. Cooverji Munji	0	4	0
Mr. J. M. Dadiburjor	0	4	0
Mr. P. D. M.	0	4	0
Mr. G.	0	4	0
Mr. J. J.	0	4	0
Mr. S. M. Pereira	0	4	0
Mr. G. S. Samant	0	4	0
Mr. R. K. K.	0	2	0
Total	17,418	8	3

A CORRECTION.

The sum of Rs. 40 published in our yesterday's issue as from Mr. Mogul H. Mehta should read "from some Nagar sympathiser through Mr. Mogul H. Mehta." We regret

DOOR NOT CLOSED TO PEACE.

◆

PREMIER ON HOME RULE PROBLEM.

NO SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE.

OPPOSITION THREATS.

"THE WHOLE GOSPEL OF ANARCHY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Leeds to-night dealt with Home Rule.

He said there was no ground for a General Election. They were not going to be frightened or arrested by menaces of civil war. Such threats, coupled with Lord Lansdowne's hints at the effect on the Army, constituted a most formidable obstacle to an agreed settlement, for they implied the whole gospel of anarchy.

"But I repeat, it is of the highest importance that the new system in Ireland should not start on a basis of civil strife and the apparent victory of one section and the abasement of other. Any settlement should be subject to amendment in light of experience, but should be regarded as, in substance, beyond risks of electoral or Parliamentary vicissitudes.

Suggestive considerations had already come from many quarters, and though Mr. Asquith did not at present see the prospect of agreement, he did not concur that time was being wasted. It was useless for the party leaders to shout alternative suggestions from rival platforms, but the door was not closed to honourable and reasonable peace.

He emphatically denied that there were divisions in the Cabinet. They would not make any surrender of principle. They meant to see this through. They would not betray the trust Irish members had reposed in them.

AUSTRO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

◆

PREVIOUS ILL-FEELING DISSIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Nov. 28.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has returned to Sofia after a cordial interview with the Emperor, who reassured him concerning the ill-feeling produced in Austria by the recent publication of the Serbo-Bulgarian secret Treaty of 1912, by which the two States undertook to support each other mutually against Rumania and Austria.

THE BRITISH SUGAR TRADE.

◆

CONTINENTAL PRODUCERS' OFFER OF REBATE REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The British sugar trade has formally and categorically refused to entertain the offer of the rebate of 1½ pence a hundredweight made by four large continental sugar producers.

NEW ZEALAND LABOUR TROUBLE.

◆

FIREMEN OF CORINTHIC ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 28.

Twenty-eight firemen of the steamer Corinthic have been arrsted for refusing to work because the ship was loaded by non-unionists.

NEW BATTLESHIP.

◆

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lady Islington launched the battleship Emperor of India at Barrow to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH CRUISERS.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Cruiser Berwick has arrived at Puerto de Mexico, and the cruiser Suffolk at Tampico, an important oil centre.

BIG DRY DOCK FOR CANADA.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Canadian Government has taken the first steps towards the construction of a big dry dock 1,150 feet long at Esquimault.

BIG BOMBAY FIRE.

CLOTH MARKET GUTTED.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WATCH THE BLAZE.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OF THIRTY LAKHS.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Playing on the Flames.

Bombay has during the past few weeks been suffering from an epidemic of fires, and, yesterday, morning, the biggest blaze which has occurred for some time called all the available engines and escapes of the Brigade to a quarter of the Indian Bazaar, rendered by the narrowness of the streets difficult of approach from any side. Even the Colaba Depot. and the Salvage Corps, who were engaged in keeping subdued a small cotton fire which took place in the early hours of yesterday morning, found that the seriousness of the larger conflagration necessitated their aid. Soon after nine o'clock yesterday morning some shopkeepers who have premises opening on to the street in front of the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market noticed that the Market Building, which was fully stocked with piecegoods, had caught fire. These occupants hastened to secure their safety, and, as the Market itself was closed on account of some religious observance, none of the hundred and fifty Bania Jain merchants, who are shopholders, were present, so that no loss of life was caused by the suddenness of the blaze—a fortunate and providential circumstance, for had the daily trade of the market been going on, there is little doubt that loss of life would have resulted.

A CONGESTED QUARTER.

The Lakhmidas Khimji Market stands in the most congested part of the cloth-vendors' quarter in Sheikh Memon Street and is surrounded by narrow winding lanes, so that a fire was not likely to be noticed from outside as soon as it would be at a distance. The fire was such a large one that so far as official facts are concerned the authorities say it will be impossible to ascertain the reasons without some toruble. The Bhuleshwar Fire Station got the first alarm and by about 10-15 a.m. nearly all the Municipal engines were on the scene including the four motor engines and the water-tower and escapes. Almost at the same time a police sepoy ran into the Princess Street Police Station with the alarm and Inspectors Spiers and Sargon with several European Assistants were quickly round the building with a strong contingent of sepoys. So many are the approaches to the scene and so dangerous do the narrow lanes render the presence of a crowd, that as well as well as foot police, a detachment of the Bombay Mounted Police were called up and did efficacious work in clearing the roads of the thousands of eager and inquisitive people who crowded from all sides on seeing the smoke rising. Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Walker, directed the control of the traffic which had to be continually and rigorously enforced, while the engines took up their positions in the small space afforded to them and a network of four or five lines of hose surrounded the building, from the front in Sheikh Memon Street to the back in a small lane, at which side the flames raged most fiercely. The firemen, using the escapes, took up precarious positions on adjoining roofs and large number of nozzles were directed at the flames from the extremely high buildings in the neighbourhood.

LARGE AND INSISTENT CROWD.

By this time the Engines from Colaba, the Fort, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, Byculla, Haines Road, Baboola Tank and Chinchpogli were pumping water with a monotonous clank, and the occasional whistles of the various officers marked some change in directions. The crowds had now swelled to exceedingly large proportions and all the verandahs and roofs of the surrounding houses—some at unpleasantly close quarters,—were literally swarming with spectators, many of whom in their eagerness to view the spectacle took up dangerous positions on the slanting roofs of buildings of eighty feet and upwards in height with apparent unconcern. It was soon evident to everyone present that the inflammable goods inside had given the old wooden building such a firm hold in all its main supports that there was not the slighest hope of saving the large building itself, while, so quickly had the flames raged through the building, that an adjacent house of four storeys, with verandahs leading to lavatories at the back, had caught fire also and the interrior was blazing. This building, which is on the north side of the market, was, strange to say, erected on the site of a building which was burned down about two years ago, and is at present tenanted, by three firms of jewellers, and silver and goldsmiths. The fire spread to the back portion and, of course, first attacked the wooden bridges leading from all stories of the front building to similar storeys in the isolated tower containing the sanitary accomodations for the house-holders.

ISOLATION ESSENTIAL.

Once again the Fire Brigade saw that a work of isolation was essential in a congested quarter teeming with life such as that surrounding the scene of the outbreak and the hoses plied a plentiful supply of water on the adjoining buildings, succeeding soon in controlling the flames in the house occupied by the jewellers. The fall of the wooden roof of the market, which supported thousands of red tiles was an impressive moment to the spectators, and a spasmodic groan showed the effect of emotion it produced. Such a fall at night would have produced a wonderful effect, but a fire of this description in such a quarter at night would have been terrible to contemplate. After the fall of the market roof and part of the walls the work of subjugation of the flames was carried on by the agile firemen with better facilites. The facade of the Market did not suffer to anything like the same extent as was the case, in the rear of the building, and as this masonry frontage is elevated to a greater height than the main roof the firemen were able to play on the flames from this point of vantage.

TANK IN DANGEROUS POSITION.

After the fire-engines had been at work for about an hour and a half the onlookers began to see that the water was gaining over the flames, but casual glimpses into the building from the lanes at the back showed great masses of gaily coloured cloth pieces burst into renewed flames whenever the application of the hose was discontinued temporarily in any special spot. The wood-work and fallen beams also, though superficially drenched, would burst out into flames from time to time, and although the interior no longer resembled a raging furnace the fire was by no means put out. On the outskirts of the Market building many overhanging beams and sheets of corrugated iron roofing depended by the merest supports and dropped from time to time with alarming crashes, fanning the inflamable material below them into flames with the draught which they created. Through the occasional rifts in the smoke it was seen that the only structure left standing was a large iron tank on four immense wooden uprights which stood about thirty-feet above the ground level and supplied the Market with water. Between the two main upright supports on the west side was the remaining portion of a brick wall, and, although the beams to the north were badly burned and had left the structure in an unsafe position the supports and foundations on the other side remained fairly firm. The tank, however, swayed slightly on its undermined eminence and the Fire Brigade officers, under the direction of Mr. Greenop, thought it advisable to bring the tottering structure down altogether.

FIREMEN'S PLUCKY WORK.

Once more the firemen who did such useful and plucky work at the recent fire which destroyed Messrs. Ewart Latham's, showed their enterprise and bravery, for after the initial control of the flames comes the danger from falling debris, and in yesterday's instance the mortar and brick-work was tumbling from time to time in large masses. Notwithstanding this, the officers and *kalassis*, and Mr. W. T. Scully and his men of the Salvage Corps went into the building, where necessary, and in regard to the situation of the tottering tank three men went on to the eighty foot roof of a building directly adjacent on the south side, which on account of the nearness of the flames had been abandoned on all storeys by the inmates. This tiled roof presented little foothold and the expeditious way in which the *kalassis*, carring the heavy nozzle and hose pipe, scrambled into position for playing down on the tank to cool it was a source of admiration to the spectators who had now congregated in Vithalwadi from which point the best view was obtainable. The water in the tank must have been at boiling point at this juncture, so that if the structurs had come down without warning Vithalwadi would have have been flooded with an ankle deep stream which would have certainly caused a serious panic. In consequence of this the police kept the crowd back to a distance of about two hundred yards while hoses were directed on the tank and and its supports to cool the whole structure.

ABORTIVE EFFORTS.

Then started a series of energetic efforts on the part of the Brigade to pull the structure down by means of ropes, which were watched by a large and excited crowd of European business men, insurance authorities and merchants who had an interest in the burning building in addition to windows, verandahs, balconies and roofs full of the resident population, who in the majority of instances had not quitted their scorched and blistered houses in spite of the close proximity of the flames. Indeed some of these residents were engaged, on their on responsibility in pouring water on their heatd roofs, not so much on account of the danger of an outbreak as because they wished to watch the procedings in comfort. To pull the building down long lengths of ropes were brought and a Mahomedan fireman pluckily went up the structure, partly by ladder and afterwards by swarming up the charred beam and affixed the ropes in a deftly tied knot, decending unconcernedly. Then the members of the Brigade took the long rope down Vithalwadi, and, helped by volunteers from the crowd which swelled their numbers to fully a hundred, heaved on the rope to the inspiring refrain which is peculiar to India and gains peculiarly effective unity of effort. The crowd now reached a high pitch of excitement for the massive ruin swayed ominously, but, although several large sections of over hanging debris were dislodged, the rope, frayed and burned by the red-hot embers suddenly gave way and many of the team who were pulling fell backwards into the water which had collected in the roadway. Nothing dismayed at this failure, a *tindal* of the Brigade next climbed undauntedly and again affixed the rope. The second effort was once more attended with failure, and this tune the rope snapped like a bow-string, and the recoiling end injured one of the foremost *kalassis* on the head in a painful, but not serious manner. The Hindu volunteers who pulled in the rear of the firemen were picked for their physical strength, and many enthusiastic *chokras* had to be corporally persuaded to forego their services.

FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO DISLODGE TANK.

Two more seperate attempts were made to pull down the tank with ropes, and on each occasion the original *tindal* and *kalassi*, with disregard for personal safety mounted the unsafe and swaying beams, and, amidst clouds of smoke and dust re-affixed the ropes. On each occasion, however, the strain proved too much and the rope gave way. Ropes were subsequently twisted and doubted in strength and a stout grappling hook was affixed to the end of the coil. An expanding fire escape was then brought up and lengthened to a height of about sixty feet. Up this an officer of the Brigade, carrying the grappling hook and rope over his shoulder, went and, reaching the top, threw the hook into the tank where on the first occasion it failed to grip. A second attempt, in which a fireman, in spite of the imminent danger of the structure falling, climbed bodily on to the tank itself and with his hands personally affixed the book wihch ended in the ropes breaking once again, and after a consultation it was agreed to give up the attempt to dislodge the structure which was more firmly embedded than would seem from an inspection of the part above the ground. Throughout these attempts the Indians firemen showed conspicuous heroism and bravery, and fully deserve all credit for their spontaneous brave work.

ESTIMATES OF DAMAGE.

By this time the flames had been practically subdued, although dense clouds of smoke continued to rise from masses of half burnt cloth bales, and interested persons began to enquire into the probable estimated damage the cause of the outbreak, the actual alarm and the effects it will have on the shop-keepers renting the premises. As we have already mentioned earlier in this account, it was more easy to discover the fire by its smoke from a distance, and when the initial excitement had been allayed, our representative was able to ascertain that the Fire Brigade had received the first alarm from Sergt. Nadel of the Bombay Police, who saw the signs of an outbreak from Queens Road. After giving the alarm, he proceeded to the scene and saw that the shop-keepers, who had premises in the facade of the building, got their immediate necessities out in safety. Almost as soon as this a sepoy had given the alarm at Princess Street Police Station and the police cordon was controlling the crowds almost as soon as the many engines had taken up their positions. The Lakhmidas Khimji Market is owned by a Mr. Trihwahridas Jugjwandas Sattawalla and rented by him to about one hundred and fifty small shop-owners, all of whom deal in cloth-goods. The building is roughly estimated at a value of five lakhs of rupees, while the large stock inside is for the most part uninsured and the merchants will incur heavy loss. Many influential Banias were present and, no official estimates of the damage to the stock being available many different figures were seriously quoted by business men in the piece-goods trade. However, it was agreed by the majority that the smallest estimated damage to the stock would probably amount to Rs. 30,0000, while some merchants asseverated that the loss would amount to, considerably more. Some of the merchants who owned the larger businesses are fortunately insured and one gentlemen and that his premises alone were insured for Rs. 15,000, which gives one an idea of the total value of the remaining 149 shop-owners. The building on the north side which was partly guitted was occupied by firms of Banias engaged in the jewellery trade. Luckily their stocks of precious stones happened to be stored in the front part of the premises and were not damaged to any great extent, as thefire attacked the back of the premises most severely. On the ground floor of this building was a Marwari's pawnshop, on the first floor Maganlal Naghibhai conducted his business as a dealer in precious stones—chiefly diamonds and pearls—on the second floor Falchand Kasturchand had 200 bars of silver and his brother Baichand kept a stock of gold and silver ornaments on the top floor. None of these merchants are insured, so it is fortunate for them that the Fire and Salvage Brigades were able to save their property.

ENGINES STILL AT WORK.

The danger of the mass of inflammable material catching alight for a second time was fully realised, and, during the afternoon, all the engines continued their hoses from all quarters on the debris-strewn interior of the gutted building. The fireman at the top of the eighty-foot water-tower was especially the cynosure of the crowd and could be seen from all points in his elevated position. Owing to a difficulty in obtaining accurate information our representative was told yesterday afternoon that it would be impossible to obtain an official report until to-day but the Brigade will probably remain carefully watching the site, in case of a fresh outbreak for some days to come.

OPENING OF THE KAPOLE NIVAS.

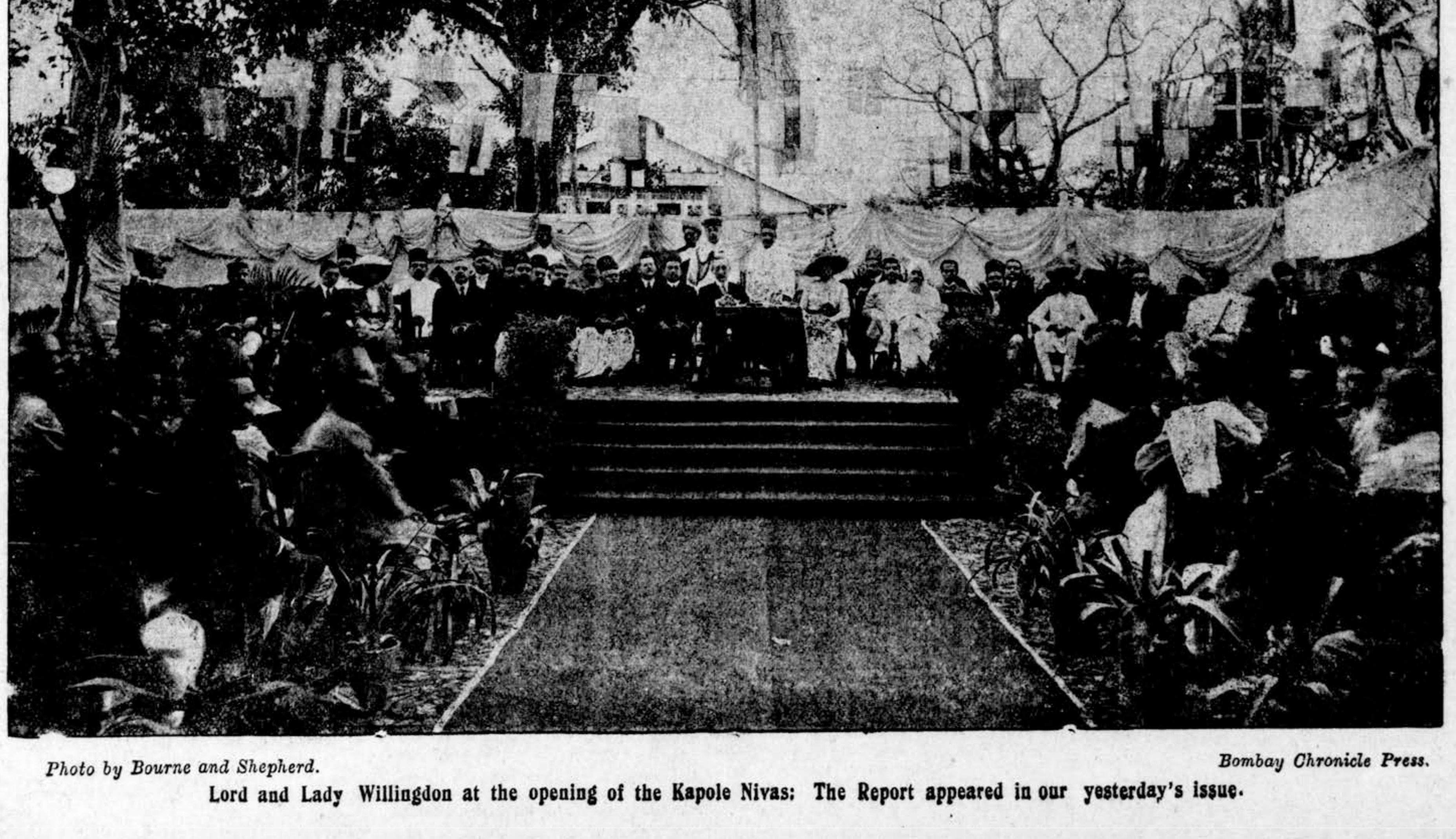

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Lord and Lady Willingdon at the opening of the Kapole Nivas: The Report appeared in our yesterday's issue.

COTTON FIRE AT COLABA.

RS. 1,50,000 DAMAGES.

Superintendent O'Keefe, of A Division, has submitted the following report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the cotton fire at Colaba yesterday.

It appears that about 4-30 a.m. yesterday information was received that a fire had broken out on the Cotton Green at Lower Colaba and on proceeding to the spot it was found that a stack of Bengal and Wairangal Cotton numbering 569 bales belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers was on fire.

The stack was abutting Walton Road and was marked down as being in F. plot.

From enquiries made it was ascertained that about 4-20 a.m. one Mahomedsha Ahmedshah a lascar of the Bombay Salvage Corps on duty at Colaba Cotton Green noticed smoke issuing from the stack and immediately gave the alarm sending another lascar to inform the Salvage Corps. The other men of the Corps on the Green with the assistance of the police ramoshis made use of the Kemek fire-extinguishers and buckets which are filled with water and endeavoured to keep the flames under control.

The Salvage Corps, followed by the fire-engines from Colaba arrived on the scene and began to play on the stack. The following engines also arrived on the scene: Fort, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, Byculla, Haines Road, Babula Tank, but with the exception of the Colaba and the Fort fire-engines none of the others worked. The fire was brought under control by 5 a.m. but not before the whole stack had been dismantled and thorougly soaked.

The total loss by fire and water is estimated at about 1½ lakhs, which is fully covered by insurance with the "Atlas Insurance Company." The origin of the fire is yet unknown. Nobody was injured.

CHARGE UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

At Alipore to-day before Mr. Veitch, Joint-Magistrate, Dinesh Chandra Das, Gupta, and Chundra Sekhar De were produced, charged under Sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Act. Mr. Pugh represented the crown.

Chandra and Das were ill and could not the present in Court. At the request of Mr. Pugh the case was adjourned to the 5th proximo. Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner C.I.D. in the course of his evidence stated that the four accused were arrested in a room of the premises No. 295 Upper Circular Road. From their possessions were recovered tins, discs, etc. similar to those used in the recent Delhi outrage, bail was refused.

A "REAL LINK OF EMPIRE."

MR. BUXTON ON THE NEW IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

At an inaugural banquet of the Imperial Council of Commerce Mr. Buxton welcomed the creation of the Council as a real link of Empire, and a clearing-house for commercial information. He paid a tribute to the Trade Commissioners for their great assistance in meeting foreign competition in the Colonies

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NEW GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Arthur Lyulph Stanley will succeed Sir John Fuller as Governor of Victoria.

M. C. . TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GRAHAMSTOWN, Nov. 27.

The M. C. C. team defeated a fifteen of Grahamstown and colleges by an innings and thirty-three runs.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranted Railways from 1st April to 15th November 1913, show a gain of Rs. 638, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

LONDON LETTER.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT AND LARKIN.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

MR. MERRIMAN'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

On the morrow of the Reading election the Opposition papers were good reading. "Will Mr. Asquith dissolve?" asked the most emotional of Tory journalists, while others discussed, with appropriate gravity the change in the temper of the country revealed by the defeat of Mr. Gooch. In point of fact the Liberals had never fought to win, but all the same they had to explain away this result, and the large increase of the Tory vote at Linlithgow. The tables, however, were turned two days later with the Liberal victory at Keighley,—a Yorkshire constituency which, it may be assumed, was not greatly interested in Home Rule or greatly impressed by the new land policy, but which might reasonably have pronounced against the Insurance Act and condemned the Government for its treatment of James Larkin. On the balance of the elections, as it happens, the Opposition has little reason for rejoicing. So long as Mr. Bonar Law is titular leader of the party, and so long as the real leadership remains with Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith, the Government with all its faults should be fairly secure.

MR. LARKIN'S VICTORY.

But then there is Mr. Larkin and the movement of which he is the symbol. The loss of Reading is to be explained on several grounds, but there was one overwhelming cause for the reduction of the Liberal poll and the increase in the Socialist vote. That was the policy of the Government in regard Labour agitation and the extraordinary folly of allowing Mr. Larkin to be prosecuted and sentenced for "sedition." It would be pretty safe to say that if Larkin had not been in jail the combined Tory and Socialist attack upon Reading, though it would still have succeeded, would not have been the triumph that it was. But the Government had no defence, and it has since shown more clearly than ever how completely it is out of touch with popular feeling. Mr. Larkin was released yesterday: but not before a surprise strike had paralysed the Port of Dublin. The Cabinet has accepted the inevitable, but in such a way that it has got no credit from any party. In point of fact the release of Mr. Larkin had been determined upon before the fresh strike was declared in Dublin; but though the Irish Labour leaders knew this the country did not, and naturally the Tory Press is making the most of the apparent yielding of the Government to intimidation. Mr. Birrell, as in duty bound, explains the pardon as an act of justice not of policy, but such explanations at a time like this are worse than useless. It was clear from the first that Mr. Larkin could not be kept in prison; but the Government delayed until it was no longer possible to escape a damaging interpretation. If he had been released last week the Prime Minister would have been told that he was afraid of the working-men of Reading. If the release had come at the beginning of this week, the whole country would have taken it to be a result of Mr. Gooch's defeat. As it is, it came just in time for the Opposition to prove triumphantly that the Cabinet had given way to the Dublin strikers. Mr. Larkin, meanwhile, free once more, announces his intention of carrying the Fiery Cross through Great Britain.

THE ELECTIONS AND ULSTER.

The immediate question is: What is to be the effect of the bye-elections upon the policy of the Government towards Ulster? None at all, say the Liberals, and they refer you to the unequivocal declarations of a member of the Government such as Sir John Simon. But Sir John Simon's declarations are not unequivocal. They refer significantly to the Prime Minister's "invitation," and they contain significant intimations of a possible solution by agreement. They are in short, thoroughly in harmony with the suggestions of Sir Edward Grey; and they are not discordant with the proposals which during the past few days Lord MacDonnell has been putting forward. The Cabinet met on Tuesday under the shadow of defeat, a shadow that was immediately lightened by the news of the Liberal success at Keighley. The "Times" assures us that the Cabinet has got back to the position stated by Mr. Asquith at Ladybank. If it were to announce that the lines of compromise in regard to the four north-eastern counties of Ulster, few people would be surprised, though many fervid Liberals would be not a little resentful.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

We have had this week remarkable evidence of the reality and force of the Indian protest in South Africa, in the news of the march of the 2,000 across the Transvaal border and the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi. It is to be regretted, however, that we should be dependent for our knowledge of the conflict upon Reuter and the correspondents of the two or three papers (notably "The Times" and the "Daily Telegraph") which regard the question of sufficient importance to justify occasional telegrams of reasonable length. These, so far as one can judge, are more accurate and less prejudiced than similar telegrams coming from London would be; but there certainly ought to be established a regular telegraphic service for the purpose of keeping the English Press informed of everything important from the Indian side. The maintenance of such a service, it may be suggested, should be a first charge upon the fund now being raised in India in response to Mr. Gokhale's renewed appeal. In the meantime we have to make the best of the messages available, and these during the last few days have mostly been designed to minimize the first results of Passive Resistance. We are told, for example, that great numbers of the marchers were obviously relieved at being sent back to the Natal mines, and further, that the hardships are falling chiefly upon the women and children. Statements of this kind should be corrected or supplemented by authoritative Indian messages.

MR. MERRIMAN'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered in Cape Town yesterday by Mr. Merriman is undoubtedly one of the most significant among recent contributions to the subject. Its tone is far enough removed from that of the extreme Dutch party, upon which Mr. Gokhale commented in his Bombay speech last month; and we may welcome especially Mr. Merriman's declaration that "to the British, in their position of a dominant race, it was very pitiful that they could not settle a question that was an unfortunate thing for South Africa and a stumbling-block in the way of union." More noteworthy still was Mr. Merriman's straight talk on the imperial aspect of the issue. Their behaviour to Indians in South Africa, he reminded his audience, had an echo elsewhere: it could not fail to be used as an argument against the British Empire. "They were fond of talking about loyalty, but loyalty was not one-sided; and if they were really loyal they must be prepared to make some sacrifice." This is plainly the right tone, and it is a good sign that a paper like the "Cape Times" should be supporting Mr. Merriman in articles which are at least as Liberal in spirit and as sympathetic to the Indian claims as the articles we are accustomed to read in the Indian press.

RITUAL MURDER.

The large amount of space accorded to the reports of the Kieff ritual murder trial is to be explained, of course, by the enormous power wielded by the leaders of the Jewish community. Perhaps also that same cause made it pretty certain from the beginning that the Russian Court would not bring in a verdict of guilty. The accused, Mendel Beiliss, has escaped; but the serious part of the affair is that the verdict does not clear the Jewish race of the monstrous charge of the murder of non-Jews for ritual purposes. The murder of which Beiliss was accused took place more than two years ago, and presumably the prisoner was kept in jail awaiting his trial all that time because the prosecution found it a difficult business to construct the case against him with the help of theological and other experts. The proceedings at the trial were extraordinary. Not for many years have we had presented, as evidence in a court of law so staggering a mass of conjecture and superstition. Yet, it is said, the trial was fairly conducted, according to Russian notions and so far as the presiding judge could exercise his authority. The jury acquitted Beiliss, but they found that the victim had been tortured and that the murder was committed within the precincts of the works in which the accused was employed. What this means is, apparently, that the Anti-Semites will be able to claim that the verdict fastens the guilt of ritual murder upon the Jews: in other words, that a Russian court in the twentieth century has given countenance to an accusation which persisted throughout the Middle Ages and has been revived from time to time in superstitious communities ever since.

THE MOSLEM DINNER.

Your news columns will contain a full report of the dinner organised by the Islamic Society so that I need do no more in this letter than call attention to one or two special points. The gathering was remarkably representative for, as your readers are aware, the appearance together of Sir Henry Cotton and Sir J. D. Rees is sufficiently unusual. The recent stories in reference to the Aga Khan were effectually set at rest by the telegram received from His Highness in the south of France regretting his inability to attend. But much the most interesting of the messages received from prominent absentees was a letter from Sir Fleetwood Wilson containing a tribute to the temper of the Indian people in trying circumstances and expressing emphatically the view that all who have the interests of British India at heart "should make closer their association with Young India rather than sever it at a time of special doubt, difficulty or misunderstanding when counsel and guidance may be helpful." The speeches were, perhaps, somewhat too long. The chairman, Mr. Aubrey Herbert, dealt with various aspects of the relation between Europe and the Moslem countries, while Sir Henry Cotton described the gathering as an interesting joining together of all classes, races, and creeds. Perhaps the most notable statement made in the speeches of the guests of the evening was that by Mr. Wazir Hasan that, in their appeals against the recent misapplication of the Press Law to Moslem papers, he and his colleagues had been careful as far as possible to avoid the discussion of their grievances on public platforms, but had preferred to attempt all that was possible directly through the India Office. They had, he said, "rambled round and about the India Office and had spent six weeks in these perambulations." There was little to be recorded, Mr. Wazir Hasan suggested, as to the results of these efforts, and they were prepared to spend another three weeks in England. He paid a tribute to Lord Hardinge for his treatment of the Moslem difficulty, especially in connection with the Cawnpore affair, and speaking of the new spirit prevailing among the Moslem community he declared that there was nothing in it giving the least ground for apprehension on the part of the British authorities. Mr. Mahomed Ali gave a striking description of the impression made upon Indian Moslems by recent events in the Near East, while Mr. Dillon, a rare visitor at gatherings of this kind, handled effectively the newer policy under the Indian Press laws. If similar laws obtained in this country, he said, there was not a single editor of a Conservative paper who would not find himself in gaol including the editor of the "Times" and the "Daily Mail," while as to the editor of the "Daily Express": he would probably get twenty years penal servitude.

"PRICKING THE SHERIFFS".

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The ceremony of "pricking" the Sheriffs was held at the Law Courts on Nov. 12. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who presided, is seen talking to the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs,

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE,

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By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsali will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Coronation March (from) "Le Prophete" .... Meyerbeer.
Melodies (from) "The Belle of Brittany" .... Talbot.
(a) Song ..."Little Grey Home in the West" .... Lohr.
(b) Serenade... "Baby's Sweetheart" ... Corri.
Hungarian Rhapsody .... No. I .... Lisyt
Valse .... "The Pink Lady" .... Caryll.
Selection .... "Tom Jones" .... German.
Overture .... "1812" .... Tschaikowsky.
Tango .... "The Argentine" .... Farban.

ANTONIO DA SILVA HIGH SCHOOL.

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The forty-fifth annual report of the Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar, for the year 1913, shows that the number on the rolls is about the same as last year. This is due to the fact that only a few admissions were made this year for want of more room.

The new building is now in progress and it is hoped that the new class rooms will be completed by January next. They will provide ample accommodation to new classes.

Mr. Marrs, M.A., Inspector of European Schools, who visited this institution in March 1913 expressed himself satisfied with the progress, discipline and regularity of attendance.

BOMPAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th November 1913.

1291. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st proximo at 7 p.m.

1292. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 2nd proximo at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.
II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 2nd proximo at 6-45 p.m.

1393. *Buglo Practice.* There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 1st proximo at the Bombay Educational Society's School, Byculla. at 6 p.m.

1294. *Parade.*—Wednesday the 3rd proximo.-Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with caps.
Subject.-Battalion drill.

1295. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts 1 and II must bring their bayonets.
"F" Coy., 2nd prox. "D" Coy., 4th prox. "G" Coy., 7th prox.

1296. *Rivett Carnac Competition.*—The following team will represent the Corps in the Rivett Carnac Competition at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 30th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6. 10 o.m.
Capt. and Adjt F.H. James. Captain C. M. Ward Sergt-Major A.A. Wale Qr. Mr. Sergt. P.R. Soundy Sgt. Instr. T.C. Buckley. Cr. Sergt. F. Gidney. Vol. R. H. Selkirk. Vol. J. Pinto.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain·
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

◆

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

28th November.

502. *Parade.*—Saturday 29th November 1913; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and and Instruction in D.R.F. and "Passing in test" for Gun Layers at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

505. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 1st December 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

306. *Revolver Practice.*—Tuesday 2nd December 1913. There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

307. *Leave.*—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 6 Months from 20th November 1913:—
No. 127 Sapper R.V. Young, E.E. Company,

308. *Resignation.*—The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 17th November 1913:—
No. 1477 Gunner T.J. Evans No. 1 Company.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

A Spoon Shoot will be held on Sunday next 30-11-13 at Ghat Kopar.
Distances 800, 900 and 1000 Yards.
Trains as usual.

TO-DAY'S MAIL PASSENGERS.

◆

The following additional passengers sail by to-day's English Mail steamer Mantua:—

Marshall, Mr. P.; Queripel, Captain; Cropper, Mr. P.; Davidson, Mr. Mackenzie; Salmon, Capt. W. H. B.; Oldfield, Major A. and Mrs.; Grimsdick, Mr. E. P.; Eye, Mr.; Warburton, Mr. W.; Blowers, Miss; Jameson, Dr. E. T.; Cheetham, Mr. E. H.; Orr-Ewing, Mrs.; Mackinnon, Mr. D.; Murray, Mr. J.; Traylen, Mr. G. D.; Robinson, Mr. T.; Hoppit, Mr.; Williams, Mr.; Blowers, Col. and Mrs.; Edmondson, Mr. J.; Burke, Mr. W.

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Usher's
"Green Stripe"
Whisky
"THE SPORTING SPIRIT"

ALL WOOL TAFFETA

This high-class washing material is unequalled for

DOES NOT SHRINK

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Pyjamas
& Blouses

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COLLARS ,, 1-0
PYJAMAS ,, 25-0

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REGD No. 108

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PRICE : Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 2-10-0 for three bottles—Postage Extra.

VISHVAMOHINI DHUP.
An Excellent Disinfecting Powder.
PRICE : per tin Re. 1-4-0.

VISHVAMOHINI HAIR OIL.

PRICELES OTTOES.
PRICE : Rs. 2 to 50 per tola.

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Do you know what is the CONSEQUENCE of not WEARING the CORRECT TRUSS? Nothing but STRANGULATIONS which might possibly result in DEATH.

So do not waste TIME in idle contemplation as there is no time for doing so; because every minut is precious but call over at once at our Office where our SPECIALIST will examine all the patients free of charge and prescribe only the best and the modified TRUSS of the DAY.

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Abdominal Kidey and
Umbilical belts &c &c.
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Fort Bombay.

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Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

GUILDHALL BANQUET

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE INCUBUS OF ARMAMENTS.

The Lord Mayor of London held his annual inagural banquet at the Guild-hall on the night of November 10, when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, replying respectively for "His Majesty's Ministers" and "The Imperial Forces of the Crown" made pronouncements which are bound to command widespread attention.

Mr. Asquith, replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," said:

As you, my Lord Mayor, have said, this is the sixth occasion in succession on which it has been my privilege and honour to acknowledge the toast of his Majesty's Ministers. And I recognise, as you have most truly and appropriately said, that the welcome which we may always count upon meeting in this great hall on this historic anniversary is neither a party nor a personal tribute—(hear, hear)—but it is a recognition on the part of the most ancient and greatest municipality in the country that those who are for the time being called to the arduous task of advising the Sovereign and administering the affairs of the Empire are inspired by sentiments of patriotism and by a deep sense of public duty (Hear, hear.)

A year ago when I addressed your predecessor we were witnessing the earliest stages of the conflict between Turkey and the allied Balkan States, a conflict which was no sooner ended than it was followed by an outbreak of hostilities between the victorious allies. The clash of arms has now happily ceased, and peace once more prevails. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed, millions of treasure have been spent, vast tracts of territory have been devastated, and over and above the inevitable horrors of war things have been done and suffered which have shocked and repelled the civilised world. (Hear, hear.)

POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

It is too soon to draw up a debtor and creditor account, and to say whether from the point of view of human progress there has been, or will be, a balance of gain or loss. Heavy, indeed, is the responsibility which lies on the shoulders of the States directly concerned for the future of the population for whose interests, under the new distribution of power in the Balkans, they have severally become the trustees.

It is an easy task to blame Europe, and in particular the Great Powers of Europe, that they have shown themselves impotent to prevent or to curtail this lamentable effusion of blood. But to anyone who remembers the history of what is called the Eastern question it should rather be a matter both for surprise and for satisfaction that the area of conflict has been circumscribed. (Cheers.) For a generation past it has been one of the main preoccupations of European diplomacy to prevent the re-opening of that question in the belief that it could not be revived without the certainty of open dissension, and, at least, a grave risk of possible war between the Powers themselves. The one feature in the international history of the past year upon which it is possible to look bock with unqualified gratification is that those apprehensions have been completely falsified. (Hear, hear.)

It is true that, as events have evolved seemed to menace directly or indirectly the susceptibilities or the interests of particular Powers —there have been moments of grave anxiety. By the exercise of patience and of tact, of self-restraint in some quarters, of strenuous goodwill in others, those difficulties have one after the other been overcome and we here in London may record with pride that the united voice of Europe ascribes a leading part in this arduous and beneficent task to our own Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey. (Cheers.)

The Foreign Offices of Europe have plenty of business, and very troublesome business, before them in connection with Albania and with the Balkans. It would be too much to say—I could not say it honestly—that they are satisfied with such settlement as has already been made, but they are at any rate resigned to it, and they are prepared with goodwill to each other and a common desire for the continuance of peace to make the best of it. (Hear, hear.)

INTEGRITY OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

There is one other matter, and I fear only one, in these recent troubles in the East which gives us cause for satisfaction. It is that the Asiatic provinces of Turkey have not been involved in the conflict. (Hear, hear.) It is the desire of his Majesty's Government that the integrity of those dominions should not be infringed. In them are to be found the holy places of the Mohamedan religion, held sacred by the whole body of Mussulmans, many millions of whom are loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown. (Cheers.) We could not see without lively concern anything which threatened the holy places or their possible transfer from Mussulman possession. There are, I need not say, other and more general grounds why, in common with other Powers, we wish to see no invasion of the territorial integrity of Asiatic Turkey. But I must add, the first the best, and indeed the most necessary safeguard for its maintenance is internal reform, and under existing conditions it is not likely, and perhaps not possible, that such reform can be effectively carried through without the direct assistance and the active co-operation of the Powers.

We ourselves, here in Great Britain, should glady offer any help in the prosecution of that task which the Turkish Government may invite without forgetting that there are other Powers who, from geographical situation or from economic interest, have a special concern in the well-being and the development of Asia Minor.

The Balkan Peninsula is not the only part of the world which has had to confront special perplexities and dangers during the past twelve months. If we look to the Far East this has been a most critical year in the history of China. The Chinese Republic has now taken its place among the polities of the world, and, in common with other nations, we have recognised it and its President.

It would be an impertinence on my part to comment at this moment upon its internal affairs, but, in view of our relations in the past, and of the vast interests of British trade which are bound up with its future development, we are naturally anxious to see the authority of a stable central Government accepted by the provinces and effective throughout the whole of China. (Hear, hear.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO.

I pass to another troubled theatre—Mexico—where also the commercial interests of this country call for our vigilant care Mexico is still in the throes of civil war There never has been—I need hardly assure you of his—and there cannot be any question of political intervention on the part of Great Britain in the domestic concerns of Mexico, or of any Central or South American State. It is no part or our right or duty, in that part of the world at any rate, to prevent revolutions, or to attempt to preclude, to control or to put a stop to civil war. The utmost that we can do is to give what protection may be possible on the coast to British lives and property in times of urgent danger and crisis.

A rumour has found credence in some quarters that at a moment when the Government of the United States were taking a line of their own with regard to Mexico we entered upon a new departure of policy deliberately, or, at least, if not deliberately, at any rate, in effect, opposed to that of the United States and calculated to thwart it. There is not a vestige of foundation for any such rumour. (Cheers.)

It was on March 31 in this year before the present administration in the United States had made, or indeed had had any opportunity of making, any declaration of policy that his Majesty's Government recognised General Huerta as President ad interim of Mexico. We did so because, having ourselves neither the will nor the power to intervene, we were bound to deal, as we should in the case of any Central or South American State, with whatever was for the time being the de facto Government, and because, according to the information then in our possession, there appeared to be no element except that of General Huerta and his supporters which offered and prospect for the restoration of stability and order.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

That was on March 31. Very shortly afterwards, in answer to our inquiries, we were informed by the Government of the United States that as regards the recognition of General Huerta no definite answer could be given except that they would wait some time longer before recognising him. Since then there has been no new departure, no change of policy of any kind on the part of his Majesty's Government. There has been a change of British Ministers, but it involved no new policy.

We have a right to assume, and we most gladly make the assumption, that, in whatever policy the United States may adopt, they will have regard to legitimate foreign commercial interests in Mexico as well as to their own. (Hear, hear.)

RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

At the risk of wearying you I have thought it right to explain so much of what has passed because in some quarters recently there seems to have been misapprehension, though as between the Government of the United States and ourselves there has from time to time, been an exchange of views without the least trace of friction, and on both sides with the most perfect cordiality. (Cheers.) Let me add this, that our diplomatic relations with the United States have for a long time been such that, with the freest and frankest discussion on all matters that may from time to time arise, we both feel the fullest assurance that nothing can happen to disturb our common resolve to attain and to maintain a friendly and sympathetic understanding—(cheers)—and it is only right to say that no one in our time has contributed more largely to create and foster this temper between the two great kindred peoples than our distinguished Ambassador—now once more at home among us—Mr. Bryce. (Cheers.)

I cannot conclude this survey without one or two observations of a more general kind. During the last few years the civilised world has been passing through an era of exceptional and abounding productiveness which, after all due deductions have been allowed, has made a large addition to the accumulated wealth of mankind. There are—so, at least, it seems to me—there are upon the horizon signs which portend the inevitable slackening, in volume and in velocity, of the tide which has flowed so strongly and so long. Side by side with this exuberant industrial activity in the older countries we have seen a rapid development, largely by borrowed capital, of infant and adolescent communities; the initiation almost everywhere of costly schemes of social reform; and in addition to the waste of wealth and of human material in actual warfare, an unprecedented addition, both on land and sea, to the apparatus of organised destruction.

All this imposes, and, if it goes on, will more and more impose a severe and even dangerous strain upon the taxable capacity and credit of the nation, which in turn must react on the springs of industry and on the general progress of material well-being. And my last word to you, my Lord Mayor, and to this company to-night, will be to ask this question: Is it not time for statesmen and for men of business to take counsel together to secure a saner and a more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind? (Cheers).

DOABA BANK'S AFFAIRS.

AN AUDITOR APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27

Regarding the application of the Doaba Bank for the voluntary liquidation, the District Judge of Amritsar has appointed the European manager of the Delhi and London Bank to audit the accounts of the Bank prior to the appointment of liquidators. The report of the auditor is due be fore the 12th proximo.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

The annual statement showing the progress of the co-operative movement in 1912-13 has been issued. The total number of societies has risen during the year to 12,323 as against 8,177 last year. There are 251 central, 691 non-agricultural, and 11,382 agricultural societies. It will be observed that agricultural societies have during the course of the year increased by 3,820.

The total membership and working capital as they stand at the close of the year are as follows:—

Central:—Number of members 29,780; capital Rs. 193 1/3 lakhs. Agricultural.—Number of members 4,67,378; capital Rs. 286 lakhs. Non-agricultural.—Number of members 76,378; capital Rs. 55 lakhs. Total number of members 5,73,636; capital Rs. 534 1/3 lakhs.

As regards total receipts and disbursements of the Societies during the year including the opening balance the total receipts of the central societies amount to Rs. 325 lakhs, while the total disbursements are estimated at Rs. 315 1/3 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of about Rs. 9 2/3 lakhs. The total income of the agricultural societies amount to Rs. 347 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 343 2/3 lakhs. In the case of non-agricultural societies the total income including the opening balance is Rs. 132 lakhs which after deducting all the disbursements leaves a balance of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. Thus taking all the societies together the net balance at the end of the year amounts to Rs. 28 lakhs which shows an advance in the operations of the societies as compared with Rs. 18 lakhs at the close of the last year. The following are the profits resulting from the operations of the different classes of the societies:—Central Societies, Rs. 4,29,793; Agricultural Societies, Rs. 13,18,431; Non-Agricutural Societies, Rs. 2,68,190; total Rs. 20,16,414.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON JAGHIRDAR.

SUMMONS AGAINST EUROPEAN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

To-day before Mr. F. D. Bird, Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of the Jaghirdar of Arni, filed a complaint against Mr. H. M. Gibson, late of Messrs. Gordo Woodroffe and Co., charging him with the offences of assault and using criminal force.

Counsel explained that the Agent of the Jaghirdar had already taken out a summons against Gibson. But it was thought advisable that the Jaghirdar also should personally file a complaint. It was the Jaghirdar who was assaulted by Mr. Gibson at the Central Station on the 18th instant.

His Worship filed the complaint and directed that it should go on record along with the previous complaint against Gibson for which a summons was issued.

KILLING OF COWS FOR MILITARY

MIDNAPORE POLICEMEN'S FEELINGS INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

A Midnapore telegram says that considerable perturbation of feeling was in evidence yesterday among the Hindu section of constables at the Police Reserve, Midnapore, on account of killing of cows near their quarters in the Reserve Maidan for the Royal Fusiliers who are now out there on their tour for a few days and who have pitched their temporary tents in the Maidan and for whose consumption the cows were said to have been kept near the Hindu constables' quarters. They have, however, been pacified through the timely interference of local officers.

PATEL SENT TO JAIL

MISAPPROPRIATION OF GOVERNMENT MONEY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

The Patel of Talegaon was to-day sentenced by Mr. Leatham, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, to eleven months' rigorous imprisonment for having misappropriated Rs. 500 from the Government Treasury. This amount was paid into the treasury by the prisoner's relatives soon after his arrest but the case proceeded.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will to-day play the following selection of music at the Victoria Garden under the direction of Mr. A. W. Molfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

March .... Florentiner .... Fucik.
Overture .... William Tell .... Rossini.
Valse .... Estremadura .... Bucalossi.
Selection .... San Toy .... Jones.
Serenade ... The Belfry Serenade ...... Howgill.
Valse .... Luna .... Link.
Duetto (two cornet) ... Iwould that my love .... Mendelssohn.
Selection ...... H. M. S. Pinafore ...... Sullivan.
Two Step ... The Blarny Stone ...... Engleman.

Great scarcity prevails in Gopalgunj Subdivision of Faridpur District and the Bengal Government has advanced Rs. 21,000 as agricultural loans. It is estimated that about 250 villages with a population of 13,000 will soon be affected.

News reached Mymensing that on Thursday a daring dacoity was committed on the night of the 24th instant at Sararchar near Bajitpur. No particulars are known, but it is reported that the dacoits used guns and cut the telegraph wire.

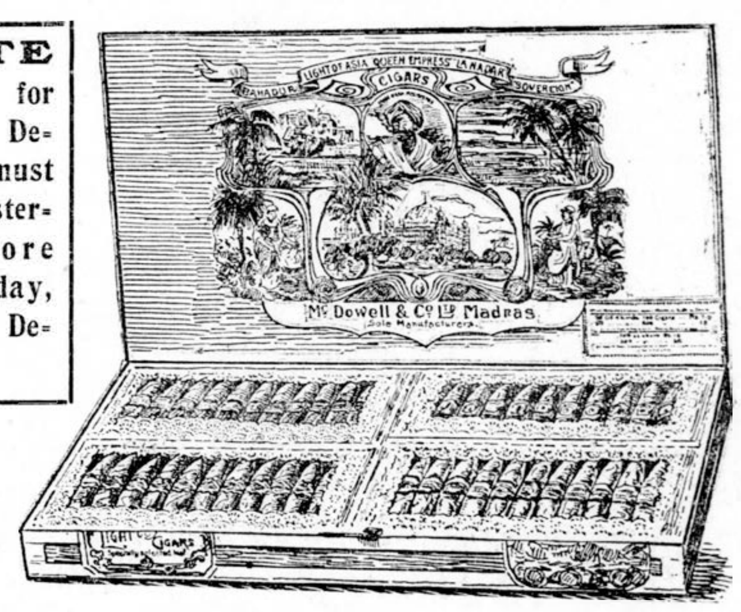
X'MAS PRESENTS

NO more suitable or acceptable a Present can be made to one's Friends than a box of **BAHADUR** Cigars, and considering the extraordinary popularity and success our **ORNAMENTAL CABINETS** gained last X'mas Season, we have decided to offer them to our Constituents once again.

Containing 100 and 200 of the Choicest Blended **INDIAN AND HAVANA CIGARS** of the following Favourite Brands:—

ORNAMENTAL CABINETS

NOTE
Orders for Home Delivery must be registered before Thursday, the 4th December.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"**PEARL of KASHMERE**"—Genuine Havanas—5 ins., at Rs. **105** per 1,000 Cigars, boxes 25s. and 50s.

"**LA NADAR**"—4 ins. at Rs. **68** per 1,000 Cigars, boxes 50s.

"**LIGHT of ASIA**"—No. 1.—4½ ins., at Rs. **72** per 1,000 Cigars, boxes 50s.

"**BOUQUETS**"—No. 1.—4½ ins., at Rs. **65** per 1,000 Cigars, boxes 50s.

CABINET OF 1,00 CIGARS
(25 each of the above) **Rs. 9-8.**
CABINET OF 200 CIGARS
(50 ,each of the above) **Rs. 19-0**

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Post and Duty Free to any Address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 18 and Rs. 36,

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HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A "MUNIM,"

ACCUSED GETS THREE YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.

King-Emperor v. Kissonsing Vithalsing.

At the resumed sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Beaman, Kissonsing Vithalsing, a Rajput clerk in the employ of the firm of Virchand Narotamdas, who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of Criminal breach of trust in respect of a "Hundi" of Rs. 1,000 under section 408 of the I. P. C., and also on a charge of falsfication of accounts under section 477A of the I. P. C., was placed before a common jury.

Mr. Dorab N. Khandalawalla, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and assisted by Sub-Inspector Sabaji of the Bombay City Police, appeared for the Crown and the accused was undefended.

Mr. Khandalawalla, in putting his case before the jury said that the accused was a "Mehta" in the employ of the firm Virchand Narotamdas, who had two firms, one at Bombay and the other Yevala. A "Hundi" for Rs. 1,000 drawn by the firm of Ganpat Pitambardas of Akola in favour of the firm of Virchand Narotamdas was received by his master's firm at Bombay and it subsequently came in possession of the accused who worked as cashier. The charge against the accused was that he converted that "Hundi" which belonged to his master to his own use. He took that "Hundi" to the firm of Narayandas Prabhashankar on 22nd October last, and saying that it was drawn by his uncle he purchased gold and silver worth Rs. 791 and received the balance. The firm of Narayandas Prabhashankar subsequently presented it to the firm of Raoji Nanchand who cashed it. The accused on the same day made an entry into his master's books, debiting the sum of Rs. 1,000 to his name. The accused was neither entitled nor authorised to use that "Hundi" to his own purpose and the firm owed no money to him. The accused was therefore charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of that "Hundi." In order to square up that entry the accused getting hold of the cash books of the previous year credited Rs. 1,000 to his own name under the date 18th August, 1912,erasing out similar entry in the name of the firm of M. R. V. R. and Co. Soon after 22nd October the accused disappeared from Bombay and Mr. Gangaram, a "Mehta" of the firm, who at first came across the credit entry found out the debit entry. He communicated with Nathulal Venkulal, the head "Munim" at Yevala and the latter got the accused arrested at Nasik. Rs. 940 was recovered from the accused.

After the prosecution evidence was gone through the accused's statement in the magistrat's court was read, in which he said "I admit I have committed the offence. Whatever I have don I have done."

When asked to make his statement in this court the accused said that he did not admit the guilt. He had made quite the contrary statement in the Magistrate's Court because he was then ill and was confused. He had some landed property in Ahmednagar and his wife had ornaments worth Rs. 1,000. He had deposited Rs. 1,000 with his master's firm in 1912 as he wanted to have his own private business he had withdrawn the sum this year. Before withdrawing the sum he had written a letter to his master at Yevala and though he had not written in the letter how he was going to withdraw the sum, being in charge of the firm at Bombay he thought he was entitled to utilise the "Hundi" to his credit. The genuine books of the firm were not before the court, and the case against him was the result of the machinations of a clique in the firm.

After His Lordship had summed up the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges and recommended the accused for mercy.

The accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A MUSKETRY SCHOOL SEPOY'S CRIME.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Sophikhan Hussan v. King-Emperor.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara, who convicted the accused under Section 376, Indian Penal Code for having on 30th March, 1913, forced the complainant Vitha, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The facts of the case are these:—The complainant who is a young Maratha widow aged 20, is dependent for her maintenance on the estate of her step-son. As the latter is a minor his property was in the hands of the Deputy Nazir. It is, therefore, the latter who pays maintenance to the complainant. On the 30th March, 1913, the complainant in order to receive her monthly allowance came to Satara from Arle, a village, in which she resided with her mother. The day, however, happened to be Sunday so the office was closed and she had to return without her money to her village. She started about noon and had passed the distellery at the outskirts of Satara when she noticed five or six men whirling bamboo sticks. When she reached the Yenna bridge, she noticed that some of the men whom she had seen at the distillery passed her. They left the main road and went towards Patkhal along a cart tract. After a little interval she sat down under a banian tree. As the did so she saw the men who had gone towards Patkhul turn back to the main road and then came close to her. In front of them came the accused. He asked who she was and the name of her village. The complainant refused to give her name and told him to mind his own business. The accused then caught her by the hands, struck her in the face and dragged her by force to a stream off the road and forced her. Just then an iron-monger called Pandurang Nagare who had alighted from the afternoon train at Satara Road station came riding on a bicycle towards Satara city. Vitha called him for help and told him that she had been dishonoured and beaten. He spoke to the accused and the four men who were with him and asked them for an explanation. But they replied "who are you talking to." The cyclist thereupon rode towards the Wadha village which was 200 yards away. As he went he passed some villagers sitting by the road and told them of Vitha's complainant. They roused the village. The sepoys ran away but they were chased and three of them were caught. The accused and another man escaped. The villagers returned with their prisoners to the *chawdi*.

SEPOYS FROM MUSKETRY SCHOOL.

In the meantime Vitha had already made her way there, and had related her misfortunes to the police patel. He took her statement and that of Pandu Nagare and also those of the three men. He ascertained that they were sepoys from the Satara Musketry School, and sent the report to the Sub-Inspector of Satara. In the meantime the two sepoys who had escaped had returned to their barracks. There they roused their comrades and in the evening a large body of sepoys armed with sticks and shouting "Din Din" arrived at the village. They overawed the Patil and the villagers and released and took away the three men captured by the villagers. The Sub-Inspector from Satara, who had received the report came to Wadha. He then had Vitha's body carefully examined and the Panchnama was made. The Sub-Inspector then went with Vitha to the barracks, and asked her to pick out the sepoys who had ravished her. She picked out the accused and also the other three sepoys. That evening the Sub-Inspector arrested the present accused and the two others. On the 2nd April he arrest- two more men and on the some day sent all six for trial before Mr. Brayne the Sub-divisional Magistrate. He discharged four of them, tendered a pardon to Rahimkhan and committed the accused Sophikhan by name for trial under Section 376 I. P. C.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. K. Kayaji appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

VILLAGE RIOT.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A TANK.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Karimkhan Sobraj and ors. v. King-Emperor.

In this case the accused were charged with having on the 18 May, 1913, committed murder by striking one Khaju Gulab with sticks, and with having committed simple hurt by striking witness in the case with sticks, and thereby committed offences under Section 302 and 323 Indian Penal Code. They were tried by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad who found the accused guilty of offences under Sections 323 and 325 I. P. C. and sentenced the first and third accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years and the second accused to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The facts of the case are briefly these:—

The parties live in two separate hamlets of the same village, Kan, **near a tank. On** May 17th, for the first time a dispute arose regarding the tank. Some boys of the Complainant's hamlet having abused the first accused while he was bathing in it. The first accused then swore that he would henceforward not allow their hamlet to water cattle in the tank. The elders of the hamlet, including the deceased, who was staying there as a guest, Musab Rahiman, Dhira and Sahibkhan went to the tank, their cattle following to, settle the quarrel. On the bank they found the three accused with sticks in their hands, the 3rd accused had in addition a heavy dangerous weapon with him. On the complainant's side Rahimkhan and Sahibkhan had light bamboos such as are used to drive cattle. Musab entreated the accused; as this failed the deceased abused the first accused. The three accused then made a savage attack with their sticks on the deceased knocking him down and striking him again as he lay. The others, except the old man, Musab, went to defend him, and the three persons who are witnesses in the case were hurt.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Mr. Govindlal Thakore confirmed the convictions and sentences of the accused No. 1 and 3, and reduced the sentence of the occused No. 2 to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the accused appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A MORTGAGE DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Meghji Vallabhdas v. Luxmon Jaiarm and others.

In this suit, which was reported in the column's of the "Chronicle" of Friday last, judgment was delivered yesterday. His Lordship made a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 15,000 with interest from 26th November 1910 at Re. 1-2-0 per cent. per mensem and for Rs. 800 with interest from March 1912 at the same rate and for Rs. 157, less Rs. 14,500 with interest at the same rate from 23rd November 1912.

Plaintiff declared entitled to have a first charge on the right, title and interest of defendants 2-9 in the property mortgaged. In default of payment within six months, plaintiff to be at liberty to apply for sale of the mortgaged property. Costs of the plaintiff to be tacked to the mortgage-debt.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Patell and Ezekiel.

Solicitors for the defendants: Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal; G. H. Dalal and D. J. Mantri.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Before Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

1105-12—Matubhai J. and M., Abdul Kedar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed v. Ebrahim Abdul Hussein and ors.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

S. H. Affs, 1-10—Crawford B. and Co., In re Government v. Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and ors., F. F. Nicholson, Notice 20-11-13.

91-13—Unwalla P. and P., Mancherchand Nusserwanji Framne v. Nasserwanji Rustomji Dubash and ors., Hiralal and Co., Notice 10-9-13.

1174-12—Dastur and Co., Narsey Tokursaji and anr. v. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, 1-11-33.

436-07—Dastur and Co., Dayanath Krishnanath Kpote and ors. v. Dhondnath Raghoonath and ors., Payne and Co., 12-11-13.

746-07—Edgelow W. and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors. v. Ramchordas Vandrawandas and ors., Wadhowji K. and C., 14-11-13.

O. S., 942-07—Edgelow G. W. and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors. v. Ramchordas Vandrawandas and ors., Wadhowji K. and C., 14-11-13.

337-13—Media G. and Co., Nunocher Merwanji Pavri v. Jaiji Nuswanji Pavri and ors., Matubhai J. and M., 11-11-13.

T. I. J. re petition for H4 to the Estate of Bhagilal J. Jugjiwan deceased, Hiralal and Co., The Administrator-General of Bombay v. Vijbhukhandas and Co., Bo..,.3,Vu JYc hrdluanw Lakhmidas and anr., 18-11-13.

910-13—Jamsetji R. and D., Dhanavahu widow v. Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and ors., Madhowji K. and Co., 20-11-13.

686-13—Tyebji D. and Co., Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff and anr. v. Nurayen Kashinath Mate and ors., Bagh. N. and Co., Johe Smeltan B. and Co., 21-11-13.

742-13—Motichand and D., D. G. Chunilal Chunilal Chunilal v. Horgowand, G. H. Dalal, 25-11-13.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 Payne & Co In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama and anr Patell & Ez J. O. 1st Nov. 1913 Mehta and D Part Heard 21st Nov. 1913 Mansukhlal J H & Co Payne & Co Matubhai J and M J A Valles Daphtary F and D Dikshit and P Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V. Part heard 4-11-13.

748-13—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pestonji R. K. and C., Part Heard 1-11-13.

929-12—Sabnis and G., Medwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Sulleman Hassam Soudagae, Daph. F. and D., Part Heard, 4-8-13.

Short Cause.

765-13—Wadia G. and Co., Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Ghasilal Haninantram and ors., Jeh. M. and S.

Long Cause.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneckhlal & Ty. Madh. K. & C.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdulally and ors. Patel and Ez.

498-13—Dikshit and P. Maganlal Ranchhod and ors. v Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal and Ty.

890-13—Little and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., a firm v Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee and Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors. v Gajanan Narayen and ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For further directions and costs on comrs. report and for consent decree.

674-09—Manchershaw and H., Laxmibai widow v. Narayan Sakharam Sambe and ors., Sham. M. and H.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

454-12—Dastur & Co Noor Mahomed Sachidina v Abdul Rasool Bhalu and ors Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne and Co A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm v The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld Bicknell M. R. & Co.

170-13—Judah & S Shivji Lingoo Jaya & anr v Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla & M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v Khimji Dhamji Manecklal and T.

O. S. 157-12—Judah & S Jehangir G & B Sunhabai Widow and ors. v Solomon David Pezarkar & ors Shamrao M & H Patel & Ez.

736-13—Patell and E. R D Sethna v Wamon Balaji Jehanjir G & B.

971-12—Nadirshaw & D Dadabhai Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bhimji and Co., Jehangir M. and S.

147-13—Madhowji K & C Devji Kanji v. Morarji Chaturbhuj and anr Patell and Ez. Mirza M and M.

904-13—Jam R. & D. A. Abdoolally Bros. a firm v. Mahomedally Rajabally & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

O. S. 791-13—Kanga and S. Hassonally Moledina v B. N. Lang and others Raghavaya N. and Co. Sham Rao M. & H.

109-13—Motichand and D. Muncherji Byramji v Limji Nowroji Bavaji Pestonji R. K. and Co.

277-13—Motichand and D. Sakinabai and ors. v. Noorbhoy Abdulhussein and ors. Payne and Co.

125-06—Nanu H. and Co., Mulji Maridas v. Lalji Umersey and ors. Little and Co., Nanu H. and Co.,

806-13—Crawford B & Co John Martin v. Charles Harry Rogers and anr. Ardeshir H D Co.

1015-13—Jam. R & D Ahmed Azam Hoosein Mansoor v. Mogal Haideralli Gulam Husein D J Mantri.

DEMAND FOR RETALIATORY MEASURES.

AGRA CITIZENS' MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Nov. 28.

The Rev. A. W. Davies, Principal of St. John's College, presided at a largely attended public meeting held yesterday to express sympathy with Indians in South Africa when resolutions were passed protesting emphatically against the unjust and inhuman treatment of Indians by the Colonists, expressing gratitude to Lord Hardinge for his courageous and statesmanlike dispatches and utterances and requesting His Excellency to continue to press His Majesty's Ministers to protect suffering Indians in South Africa and to institute an enquiry by a body the cosmopolitan nature of which will inspire confidence on Indians here and abroad.

Resolutions were also passed urging Government to terminate the present indenture policy and to adopt retaliatory measures until the rights of Indians from both national and human points of view were recognised by the South Africans.

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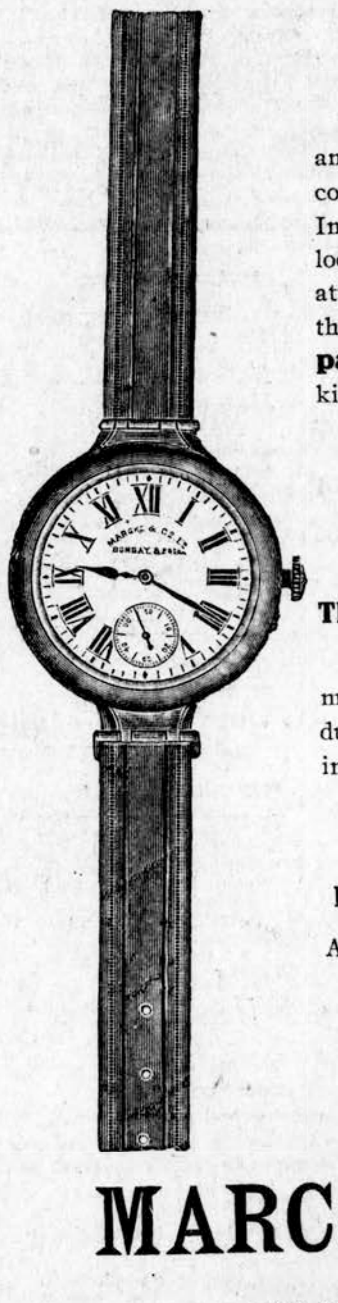

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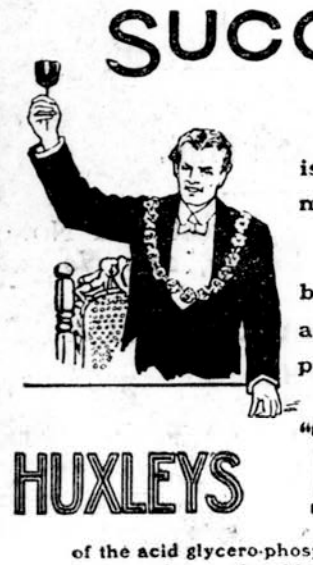

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded and the moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average in the submontane districts; elsewhere skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is generally lower than normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and lightly clouded in Sind. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind; night temperature is below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme western d 'ricts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the extreme south Negapatam reporting 3.20". Cloud has increased in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar. A few thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan, a few duststorms in Kathiawar and light precipitation in the in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 28th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	ariation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	69.2	56.5	100	0.09	2.01	0.70
Jask	73.3	65.3	79	..	0.77	0.51
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25rh)	84.3	72.6	68	..	0.00	—0.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.8	51.0	31	..	0.00	—0.07
Rawalpindi	72.9	43.6	82	..	0.11	—0.12
Lahore	76.9	45.2	85	..	0.00	—0.05
Sirsa	79.3	45.0	52	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala	77.5	40.9	78	..	0.05	—0.20
Delhi	76.0	52.3	43	..	0.00	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.0	49.0	43	..	0.00	—0.07
Mainpuri	78.8	45.1	57	..	0.00	—0.15
Jhansi	78.1	47.5	37	..	0.00	—0.11
Cawnpore	77.6	49.0	65	..	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	78.6	44.0	70	..	0.00	—0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	75.1	49.8	50	..	0.00	—0.06
Karachi	83.0	65.0	59	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer	77.6	48.7	47	..	0.00	—0.15
Jaipore	80.2	46.1	30	..	0.00	—0.15
Kotah	81.6	52.1	34	..	0.00	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	68.0	38	..	0.00	—0.10
Dwarka	90.8	70.2	56	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	87.6	71.3	46	..	0.00	—0.28
Rajkot	91.1	67.8	32	..	0.00	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	63.8	63	..	0.00	—0.19
Surat	93.9	67.1	55	..	0.06	—0.12
Ahmedabad	90.6	65.7	38	..	0.00	—0.15
Deesa	90.3	54.4	41	..	0.00	—0.12
Neemuch	80.9	46.0	36	..	0.00	—0.13
Indore	85.1	54.1	52	..	0.00	—0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.8	44.3	59	..	0.01	—0.41
Saugor	78.8	52.6	23	..	0.00	—0.38
Hoshangabad	82.6	51.9	39	..	0.00	—0.42
Kdandwa	89.2	58.6	49	..	0.00	—0.39
Akola	82.7	62.5	50	..	0.01	—0.41
Amraoti	86.8	65.3	43	..	0.00	—0.50
Nagpur	85.6	55.3	50	..	0.00	—0.68
Chanda	82.5	57.0	68	..	..	—0.75
Raipur	81.7	59.6	56	..	0.20	—0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	73.8	77	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	93.8	71.9	64	..	..	—0.45
Mormugao	86.5	73.7	83	..	..	—0.96
Karwar	89.7	71.5	83	..	..	—1.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	64.1	48	..	..	—0.41
Ahmednagar	86.1	57.0	46	..	..	—0.50
Poona	87.5	59.3	62	..	..	—0.80
Sholapur	86.8	64.1	54	..	0.01	—0.88
Bijapur	86.2	66.3	71	..	0.14	—0.75
Belgaum	83.3	62.5	67	..	0.82	—0.65
Aurangabad	85.9	60.0	45	..	0.00	—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.4	59.7	57	..	0.09	—0.62
Hyderabad	83.3	57.7	85	..	0.00	—0.88
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.8	74.8	63	..	0.03	—2.70
Calicat	87.8	75.6	84	..	3.57	—0.99
Cochin	90.7	75.7	80	0.06	3.57	—2.65
Colombo	83.5	73.0	95	3.33	12.29	0.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	84.8	68.2	68	..	0.09	—1.93
Bellary	88.0	66.3	71	..	..	—1.89
Guddapah	87.5	69.5	78	..	..	—3.07
Madras	84.9	76.0	72	..	14.05	1.92
Bangalore	82.8	62.3	80	..	0.11	—2.67
Coimbator	84.9	68.3	84	..	1.52	—1.53
Trichinopoly	81.6	72.3	80	0.35	7.40	2.76
Negapatam	80.7	71.2	93	3.20	30.28	15.56

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913	High Water						
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time				Depth on sill.	
	Novembe.		h.	m.		ft.	in
Satur.	29	m	11	35		27	0
Sun.	30	m	0	39		30	0
	December		0	20	a	26	6
Mon.	1	m	1	22		29	6
			1	58		25	1
Tues.	2	m	2	4		28	80
			1	50	a	25	1
Wednes							
Thurs.	4	m	3	26		26	10
			3	31	a	23	8

1913	Low Water						
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Satur.	29	m	5	49		18	11
			5	36	a	14	4
Sun.	30	m	6	36		19	1
	December		6	16	a	15	0
Mon.	1	m	7	23		19	4
			6	55	a	16	0
Tues	2	m	8	11		19	8
			7	33	a	17	2
Wednes							
Thurs.	4	m	10	4		20	3
			8	50	a	19	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunse according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuin week:—

November.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
29. (Satur.)	6h.	54m.	6h.	0m.
30. (Sun.)	6h.	54m.	6h.	0m.
December.				
1. (Mon.)	6h.	55m.	6h.	0m.
2. (Tues.)	6h.	55m.	6h.	0m.
3. (Wednes.)				
4. (Thurs.)	6h.	57.m.	6h.	0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Last Quarter.	Nov.	21th	1h 26.5m	P.N.
New Moon.	Nov.	28th	7h 11.2m	A.M.
Frst Quarter.	Dec.	5th	8h 28.7m.	P.M.
Full Moon.		13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 27th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.884
Temperature of Air	degrees	81.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	72·1
Dew Point	"	68.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.656
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	87.2
Minimum do. do.		75.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, ESE, E, WNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		117

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th November, was 30.083 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
CARROT POTAGE.
SPANISH FISH.
QUAIL PIE.
PROVENCE SIRLOIN OF BEEF.
ROYAL STICKS.
POTATO FRITTERS. SWEET.

Soupmeat, As. 5; Fish, As. 5; Quails, As. 6; Beef, As. 10; Marrow, As. 2; Vegetables, As. 5; Egs, As. 4; Potatoes, As. 3; Odds Ends, As. 4; Total Rs. 2-12.

CARROT POTAGE.

Mince three or four fair sized carrots and set them in a pan with a good tablespoonful of fat, a pinch each of sugar and salt, and stir and cook them till nicely browned; then add some stock and a chopped raw potato; cook all gently till soft enough to rub through a fine sieve. Add this to the prepared stock with flavouring to taste and serve with fried sippets.

SPANISH FISH.

Carefully prepare the fish and stuff it with a mixture of grated onion, a little green chilli minced parsley, salt and pepper. Lay it to soak in oil seasoned with parsley, grated onion, a drop or two of tobasco sauce, mixed herbs and a little made mustard, for an hour. Dip paper in the oil and place a little of the mixture on it, enclose the fish in it and broil over a clear fire for six to ten minutes each side according to the size and thickness of the fish. Place dab of anchovy butter on each when serving after removing the papers.

QUAIL PIE.

Take the livers of half a dozen quail and pound them up with a little breadcrumb, bacon, minced parsley, and after trimming the birds put a little of this inside each. Set the bones and giblets on to make a little good stock which may be supplemented with some meat essence and add enough gelatine to make it jelly when cold. Wrap each quail in a slice of bacon, fill a pie dish with them and halved hardboiled eggs. Pour over the flavoured and strained gravy and cover with a good meat pie crust. Bake in a moderate oven for at least an hour, covering the crust with paper if it is inclined to cook too much. Set aside and serve cold.

PROVENCE SIRLOIN OF BEEF.

This is a particularly nice mode of serving beef and worth the little extra trouble. Lard both sides of a nice sirloin of beef neatly trimmed, with thin strips of ham. Spread it with this mixture. Chop up the marrow out of a beef bone with some lean bacon, anchovies, herbs or parsley and grated onion. Spread the beef, with this, cover with slices of bacon which must be secured to the meat, then enclose in butter paper. Set this to cook in the oven for about an hour or more according to size and ten minutes before serving remove the paper and allow the meat to brown. Serve with Piquante sauce.

ROYAL STICKS.

Make a short pastry as for cheese straws, mix with it any odds and ends of game or meat pounded, a little breadcrumbs and flavouring to taste, binding with an egg if necessary. Form into round strikers, brush them over with milk and bake them in a quick oven and serve like Cheese straws.

POTATO FRITTERS. SWEET.

Stir into two, large cupfuls of milk three heaped tablespoonfuls of cooked and lightly mashed potato and cook till it thinckens. Add three or four pounded macaroons, sugar a few drops of orange flower water, and boil well; off the fire add two beaten eggs and stir till it makes a thick batter. Pour this into a shallow dish and when cold divide it into ovals, egg, breadcrumb and fry them. Dust with sugar and lime juice when serving.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

A disturbance from the West is slowly moving eastwards and little rain is reported from Baluchistan; skies are overcast in Kashmir and the cloud is at present over the greater part of Northeast India. The weather is again disturbed in the south of the Bay and a few heavy falls are reported from the south of the Coromandel Coast.

Forecast: Some light rain in North-west India and no change in the South Peninsula.

SEARCH FOR A POLITICAL SUSPECT,

POLICE RAID IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Yesterday the police raided the residence of the late Mr. Jadav Chunder Chukerburty, an ex-judge of Cooch Behar, with the object of tracing an alleged political suspect named Purno Chunder Chukerburty who was related to the family. The premises as well an adjacent hotel were surrounded. Purno was not to be found but an address was obtained from some inmates of the house and the police are following the case up. It is understood that Purno was closely questioned by the police in connection with the Delhi outrage quite recently.

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* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c. There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmacos Ind.*). (*Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 10.*)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

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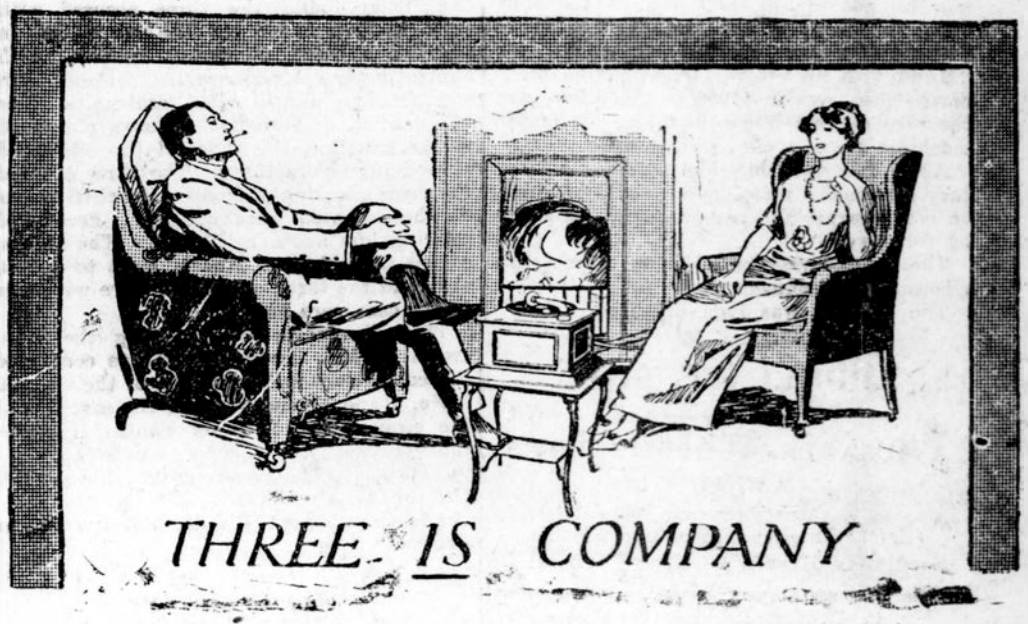

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Among the fashions and fancies for the coming season that will certainly meet with a warm welcome is the revival of black. It would seem as if every woman who wishes to be well dressed must have at least one black gown in her wardrobe, as well as several black velvet hats. Black is so very becoming to many people that this revival is pleasant, especially as it has come accompanied by velvet and charmeuse. No materials for home wear look more attractive than black charmeuse or black velvet. But while black is to be worn, it is by no means to drive out more brilliant colours; indeed, some of the newest shades of red and orange are almost virulent, and must require some courage to wear. The plumes on the latest millinery also get more weird and fantastic day by day, but there are plenty of charming little toques and hats to be seen as well which are as tasteful as they are becoming.

A PRETTY EVENING BLOUSE.

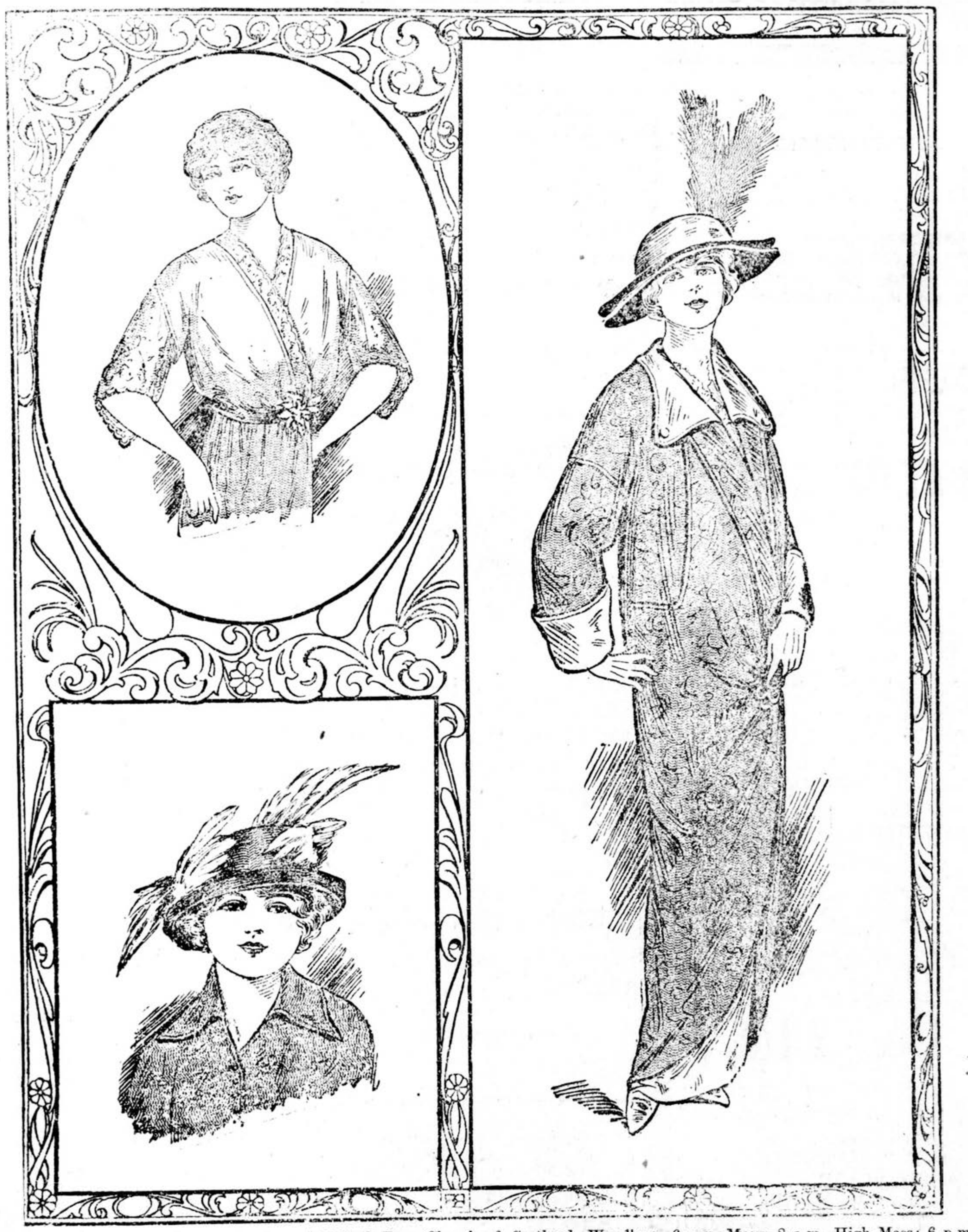
A new fancy in the world of dress is for "sleeveless" effects. Perhaps when applied to winter coats the fashion has its drawbacks so far as warmth and comfort are concerned, but no exception can be taken to it in the case of evening frocks, and in our illustration we give a charming design for a pretty evening blouse in which the "sleeveless" effect is the characteristic feature. The sleeveless coat is composed of pale pink satin, while the emerging sleeves are of cream lace, which is also used to finish the fronts of the blouse. The belt and the flowers are composed of very pale blue satin. A still more charming result would be produced by bordering the sleeve holes of the coat with a narrow edging of skunk fur; or, if the one-sided effect now so fashionable were desired, one sleeve-hole could be edged with fur and the other with a dropping fringe of pearls or bugles. This would give the blouse a very original touch.

A SMART VELVET HAT.

Smart millinery is by no means synonymous with startling millinery. This should be satisfactory to all women with good taste. There is no sort of need if you wish to look well and stylishly dressed to wear hats with such aspiring plumes that you become a source of inconvenience to all your neighbours at a matinee, or an obtrusive and troublesome companion in a crowded omnibus or tramcar. The very pretty illustration we give to-day shows how charming a hat can be and yet at the same time tasteful and up-to-date. This particular hat is carried out in green velours, while the wings which form its sole trimming are of a rich shade of old gold. The making of a hat of this character should be entirely within the power of the home milliner. The velvet should be carefully chosen, either to match or contrast with the costume with which the hat is to be worn; or black velvet with white wings will make a very suitable and becoming combination for general wear.

A HANDSOME EVENING COAT.

A handsome evening coat or wrap is an essential possession at this season of the year. The richest materials are being used for these wraps, but, fortunately for those with but moderate purses, there are many handsome coats that are by no means extravagantly costly. In our illustration we give a design for a coat that, while it would be admirable for evening wear, could also be utilised for the afternoon at receptions or weddings or other social functions. The material chosen is yellow brocaded satin, and the coat is cut in the newest style. The draped effect in front is very graceful, and the cabochon fastenings are composed of satin pipings elaborately twisted. The collar and cuffs and the lining of the coat are composed of pale-grey satin, and the same material is used for the hat, the brim of which is turned up with black velvet, while the feathers are of pale yellow.



BOMBAY CHURCHES.

◆

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

1st in Advent, Sunday, 30th Nov. 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C. Hymns 48, 287, 559, 558. 3 p.m. United Service—Preacher, Lord Bishop of Diocese.—Hymns 391, 108, 215, 51. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Preacher, Lord Bishop of Diocese, Canticles, Stanford in B. Anthem: "Come up hither." Spohr. Hymns, 403, 217. Collection for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, 29th November, 1913.—Day of Intercession for Foreign Missions—Choral Service 6-30 p.m. An address will be delivered by the Bishop of Bombay.

Sunday Nov. 30th—First United Service open to all the church people of Bombay, in St. Thomas' Cathedral, on advent Sunday, Nov. 30th, 3 p.m. Preacher:—The Lord Bishop. All are invited to attend. Tickets of admission to the Cathedral can be obtained from your Pastor.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy:—Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30. Holy Communion; 8-30 Matins. (Choral) and Sermon; 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon.

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin. Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute. Lower Parel; 5-15 Sunday School in Church; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A., 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Tovey; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. R. Gates. Alms for Organ and the S. P. G.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain Rev. W. Thomson M. A. 9-30 a.m. United Morning Service by Rev. R. M. Grey, M.A., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service by Rev. W. Thomson, M.A. Subject of Sermon: "Saint Andrew."

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain, Rev. R. M. Grey M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Grey.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi) Preacher: Rev M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—A. Brown; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 8-30 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Rev F. Hart; 5 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Rev. F. Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart 5 p.m. Sunday School; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. A. Brown.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopa. Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—Beginning with Sunday Nov. 30, Evangelist, Rev. Stanley Jones, will conduct services for the next two or three weeks. Each evening at 8-30 p.m., there will be Song Service, and 9 p.m. A sermon.

The order of services on Sunday, with Rev. Jones preaching, will be:—Preaching at 11 a.m., 6-30 p.m., and 9 p.m., Song Service at 8-30 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School, from 5 to 6 p.m.; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class open to all.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statute, Byculla, Congregational, Pastor, Rev. John Mablu. Sunday School 9 a.m.; Sunday School Teachers' Class 10 a.m.; Gospel Spreading Society 3-15 p.m.; Service 4-30 p.m.; Midday Prayer Meeting, Friday 8-30 p.m., all in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B De Mounte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy; The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.,

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Peral Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar Rev. Mr. D'Sa. 7 and 8 a.m. Low Masses; 10 a.m.

Solemn High Mass, with exposition Sermon and Benediction, by His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. Low Masses, 6-45 and 9 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5, 5-30, 6-30 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m.; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m and 7-30 a.m. Children's Masses; Daily Masses 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Evening Services.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba,—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

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ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

NINE-TENTHS OF ALL STOMACH TROUBLE SAID TO BE DUE TO ACIDITY.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE ON CAUSE AND CURE.

A famous physician whose successful researches into the cause and cure of stomach and intestinal diseases have earned for him an international reputation, said in the course of a recent lecture that nearly all intestinal troubles, as well as many diseases of the vital organs, were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn was due nine times out of ten to excessive acidity, which not only irritated and inflamed the delicate lining of the stomach, but also set up gastritis and stomach ulcers. It is interesting to note that he condemns the use of patent medicines as well as of medical treatment for the stomach, stating that he and his colleagues have secured remarkable results by the use of ordinary bisurated magnesia, which, by neutralising the acidity of the food, removes the source of the trouble. He contends that it is as foolish to treat the stomach itself as it would be for a man who stepped on a tack to rub liniment on the foot without first removing the tack. Remove the tack and the foot will heal itself—neutralise the acid and stomach trouble will disappear. Irritating medicines and medical treatments are useless. so long as the contents of the stomach remain acid; remove the acidity, and there will be no need for medicine—the inflamed lining of the stomach will then heal itself. Sufferers from acidity should get a small bottle of bisurated magnesia from their chemist, and take half a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after meals, repeating in fifteen minutes, if necessary, this being the dose which the doctor has found most efficacious in all cases.

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.